THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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MALE ACADEMY.

CLINTON, N. C.

EXERCISES OF THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution now in successful operation, to begin January the 11th, 1869, and continue 20 weeks.

TUITION,

The half in advance, English Studies,..$17 50
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From $10 to $12 50 per month.
Is earnestly requested that pupils be present to enter the first day of the session.
For further particulars address the subscribers.
B. F. GRADY, Jr.
M. McLEOD.
25 46-1m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexsystem, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, those contemplating marriage, and having the impediment to married life, should read this work. It discloses secrets that every one should be painted with; still it is a book that must be read up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents — address, Dr. WM YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you consult yourself under the care of any one of the numerous QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health and possibly your life.

Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

3 21-1y

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

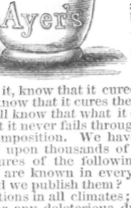
ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, I will offer for sale by public auction, at the Court House in the city of Wilmington, that valuable PLANTATION in the county of New Hanover, lying on the south side of the North eastern branch of the Cape Fear river, containing about 850 ACRES, part of the Rocky Point tract well known as the VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION, and now occupied by Mr. E. H. Gregg. And at the same time and place about 20 acres of land on the other side of said river, immediately opposite said Vatts Plantation. One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments to be made in one, two and three years thereafter, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give satisfactory bonds for the deferred pay ments, secured by a mortgage on the premises, containing a power to sell if default is made in any payments for sixty days after it may be due; and also to pay for drafting necessary conveyances.

The sale is made by Mrs. Bettie A. Lane, under and by virtue of a conveyance in mortgage of said premises heretofore made to her.

WM. A. WRIGHT,
Attorney.
18 45—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have it, know that it cured them; those who have now that it cures their neighbors and friends, all know that what it does once it does always. It never fails through any fault or neglect of composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such as are known in every neighborhood, and why need we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating prevents them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can result from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the vital viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on each box, for the following complaints, which these pills rapidly cure:—

Dyspepsia or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

Dysentery or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

Dropsy and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. For those who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from the cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a cathartic is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the recipient no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply on the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men, it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to the severer forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, as no more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Wilmington by E WILLIS, W H PITT and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 74-eod1w-1tw

ALL KINDS OF

BLANKS CAN BE FOUND AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

The dwelling of Mr. Theodore Chandler, New Kent county, Va., was lately destroyed by fire, with some $800 in greenbacks.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1869. NO. 48.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of ever character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the Washington Express.

A Missing Proclamation—Startling Disclosure.

The communication which we print below contains a most remarkable statement, which cannot fail to create a marked sensation. The writer of it is well known to and esteemed by us, and we have every confidence in the reliability of his statements:

The New York Sun ventilates a statement by E. A. Pollard of the secret existence of confidential records of the Confederate government. That this is so may be readily believed, and that they will ultimately be discovered is equally probable. But this mere statement and belief is not my purpose. I desire to call attention to other "missing records" from the archives of the government of the United States; or, if they be not missing, to the fact that the public seems to have no knowledge of them, and I am but too well convinced that the statement I am about to make will, in some quarters, awaken a smile of incredulity; in others, a fear of further disclosures, while the general public will give neither thought nor attention to it.

It will be remembered that on the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln South Carolina deputed three commissioners to negotiate (to be concise) terms of separation and settle up the business of the partnership, as far as that State was concerned. Of course, Mr. Seward sought to gain time for the new administration, and refused to see or acknowledge them officially, &c., but still lured them to remain. At last they dispatched to the Executive of their State belief in the utter hopelessness of peaceful solution, and announced their purpose to leave the capital. This resolve was not executed, simply because Judge Campbell was authorized to say that if their departure was delayed results might be obtained they little hoped for. On this hint they lingered, but only to be disappointed, and then they took their departure.

Shortly after the breaking off of the effort to avert the dire catastrophe of war a gentleman having free access to the private office of President Lincoln repaired to the capital of South Carolina and deposited with a high official of that State a manuscript proclamation by President Lincoln, duly prepared and ready for his signature, announcing to the American people that rather than plunge the country in civil war, the Executive Government of the United States acquiesced in the dismemberment of the Union. With this was a column editorial, in slip form, with corrections, supposed to be Mr. Lincoln's, reciting freely the words of the instrument, vindicating the Executive act, and challenging for it the approval of the American people.

This is my statement of the missing record. That it was not issued was due to the intense feeling evolved by the firing on the Star of the West.

If the reader has noticed the overture of Judge Campbell to delay the commissioners, he will suppose *that* gentleman had some ground for his opinion, and had reasonable assurances that a happy issue, in his judgment, would grow out of the delay he craved. What those grounds and assurances were can only be conjectured; but they must have proceeded from high official sources; and, viewed in the light of what I am about to say, and which is true as demonstration, makes conjecture reality.

A few questions, and I have done:

1st. Was the knowledge of the preparation of this document the foundation of the request of Judge Campbell that the commissioners should not depart?

2d. Does the State Department preserve evidence of the existence of this paper, or has all trace disappeared, save only in the mind of the Secretary?

3d. Who prepared the editorial defence of the proposed proclamation?

I will not defy contradiction of the statement herein made, but from personal inspection of both documents, and certain earmarks inherent in the second, I affirm their genuineness as confidently as belief in the existence of my being.

Yours, PACOLET.

A Romantic Marriage.

Albert H. Winters, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, enlisted in one of the Ohio regiments early in the beginning of the war, and while sick in a hospital at Louisville, Ky., received from an agent in the Sanitary Commission a pair of stockings, one of which contained a slip of paper giving the maker's name and address, and requesting the one into whose possession the stockings should come to enter into a correspondence with her.

Winters, as he grew better, found time hanging heavily on his hands, and for (as he expressed it) mere fun wrote the young lady. In due course of time he received a letter from her couched in ladylike and pleasing terms, and young Winters resolved on continuing the correspondence. Letter after letter was received and sent, and finally photographs were exchanged. This led to a deeper resolve on Winters's part, and just about the time the war closed he sent a formal proposal of marriage; which was as formally accepted.

The time for the ceremony was set, but it appears that in this as well as in many other cases the course of true love was not destined to run smoothly. Some envious person, learning of the correspondence and its result, wrote the lady that Winters was anything but the model young man that she supposed him to be—in short, that he was already married and the father of a happy and interesting family of three children.

This rather staggered the lady, and she wrote Winters about it. He, it appears, was too proud to deny anything, replying that if she loved him as she said she did she must trust to his honor and honesty, which she agreed to do for a time at least, or until she could become better satisfied upon the point. In the meantime the day appointed for the wedding had passed, and another (remote a year) was fixed upon.

For some cause, when the time was up, an extension was asked by the lady, and agreed to by Winters. Her letters suddenly began to grow less frequent and decidedly less affectionate, and the perplexed lover decided upon going to her home to see what was the matter. On his way to the depot the carriage he was in met with an accident. Winters was thrown out, and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg.

This of course prevented him from carrying out his plan for several months, and when he got able to be about had about made up his mind, as he had received no word from his affianced during his sickness, that he would seek elsewhere for a wife.—Immersed in business, he partially banished her memory from his heart; but it seems fate had ordained that their paths, though diverging for a time, should run together again, and that they should unite their fortunes.

On Monday, Winters had occasion to visit Cleveland on business, and while talking to a friend at the Union depot he recognized the original of the almost-forgotten picture, upon which he used to dote with so much fondness and expectation, pass in from the carriage-way to the ladies' sitting-room. Taking a sudden resolution to at least clear up the mystery of her continued coldness, he sought her in the room.

Mutual explanations followed, and in order to prevent a similar misunderstanding it was agreed to take advantage of the opportunity presented and unite their fortunes. A Methodist clergyman was sought, and in less than half an hour from the time of the first meeting, Winters was the happy husband of a beautiful woman.

Cleveland *Leader*.

Burning Gas Under a Full Theatre—An Exciting Situation and Hazardous Experiment.

At 6:45 P. M. Saturday, the gas escaping from a break in the Manhattan Gas Company's main pipe on Broadway, New York, forced its way into the vaults under the sidewalk in front of the Olympic Theatre and the adjoining store at No. 622 Broadway. An employe of the theatre was directed to find where the gas came from that had already manifested its presence in the ticket offices and lobby. As the workman, with a torch, entered the vault a slight explosion occurred, and the man was slightly burned. Several employes of the theatre also engaged by the gas company, went into the vaults and lighted the gas that came in jets through the masonry of the hall.

A number of the fire department and one from the insurance patrol remained to guard against the further spread of the flames, and, as the time for opening the doors of the theatre for the evening performance had arrived, tickets were sold at the box office, and at a few minutes after eight o'clock an audience of more than fifteen hundred persons were seated in the theatre, laughing at the pantomime, while a fire was burning that might at any moment, if the break suddenly enlarged, cut off the main exit from the theatre. Several gentlemen acquainted with the peculiarities of burning gas said there was not the slightest danger of any further spread of the flames in the vaults; but had any person, even with the best intentions, suddenly told that immense audience of the state of affairs, in all probability a panic would have ensued, and many valuable lives been lost. In the vault under No. 622 Broadway, opening into the basement adjoining the basement of the theatre, the gas burning in twenty different places, and assumed all shades of color from the purple of the small jets to the orange and red of the large flames, and coming from between the crevices in the granite and brickwork, had the appearance of a smelting furnance in full blast. The largest flame in this vault was about three feet in length and several inches broad. The wall around it was quite hot.

In the Olympic vault the fire was burning in five or six places, the largest flame in the lower corner and about six feet in length, running up toward the roof. This vault opened into a basement property-room, separated from the other basement by a thin board partition, and crowded with old canvas "properties," behives, swans, donkeys, &c. It was apparently impossible to clear this place without disturbing the audience. It is but justice to state that such precautionary measures as seemed proper were adopted to prevent further accident. A fire annihilator stood on the floor, and an employe watched the flames. Inspector Walling, Captain Copeland, of the Broadway squad, Captain Garland, and Fire-Marshal Brackett, were present during the evening and made such arrangements as were possible to prevent any alarm getting to the audience. The engineer of the gas works was sent for, and with a gang of men built a large fire on the street to get the frost from the pavement and uncover the main. The vault lights on the street were opened to ventilate the vaults, and after the theatre closed the gas in the main was turned off. The gas was burning during the entire performance in the theatre.

From the New York World.

The Little Game.

Subjoined are the official returns of the vote on the late Presidential election in thirty-two out of the thirty-three States participating. In a total of 5,622,138, it will be seen that Grant's majority is but 334,868, and how even that meagre result was obtained will appear by a glance at Tennessee and Missouri, where white men were disfranchised by wholesale, and a look at the reconstructed States, where the Grant vote is made up by ignorant negroes who were but yesterday in all the "barbarism of slavery." When anybody ventures to talk about the people's choice, will of the nation, heroic leader, and so on, lead that madman to the figures here shown, and if as gross and base and wicked a theft and robbery as disfigures even the party of moral ideas can put him in his right mind, these figures will do the work. Will of the people, indeed! Why, the thing in the sight of Heaven is on a par with thimble-rigging, faro, chuck-a-luck, forgery and garroting, as, in its essence, it is a mixture of them all.

States.	Seymour.	Grant.
Alabama	70,280	75,501
Arkansas	19,995	22,153
California	54,077	54,583
Connecticut	47,844	50,780
Delaware	10,957	7,609
Georgia	101,767	57,159
Illinois	199,141	250,293
Indiana	166,980	176,552
Iowa	74,040	120,339
Kansas	13,620	30,028
Kentucky	115,889	99,566
Louisiana	43,189	27,911
Maine	48,497	70,486
Maryland	62,356	30,442
Massachusetts	59,103	136,379
Michigan	82,331	113,229
Minnesota	28,030	43,413
Missouri	58,905	83,887
Nebraska	5,439	9,729
New Hampshire	30,571	38,218
New Jersey	82,766	79,882
New York	420,883	419,883
North Carolina	84,031	92,293
Ohio	239,032	280,222
Oregon	11,125	10,960
Pennsylvania	313,382	342,280
Rhode Island	6,548	12,993
South Carolina	45,237	62,916
Tennessee	26,311	56,757
Vermont	12,309	44,086
West Virginia	20,305	29,067
Wisconsin	84,695	108,847
Total	2,643,635	2,978,503
		2,643,635
Grant's majority		334,868

Treacherous Stamps.

Complaint is frequently made in regard to the liability of postage stamps to desert their trust and leave a letter in the lurch. Much of the difficulty is due to wetting the stamps only on the gummed side. This causes the expansion of one side more than the other, hence the stamp adheres imperfectly, and when dry is liable to peel off. Wet both sides and affix, and a very little gum will cause it to adhere with perfect security.

General Joseph E. Johnston is now acting as agent for Georgia and Alabama, of the New York Life, and the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Companies.

SERIOUS RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Car Filled with Passengers Hurled over an Embankment in the Night.

The Dubuque (Iowa) Times of December 24 says:

Tuesday night's eastern-bound train on the Sioux City road, Conductor Chris. Doherty, comprised of a baggage car, two passenger and five laden freight cars, met with quite an accident about half-past 3 o'clock A. M., one and a half mile this side of Farley, resulting from a broken rail. The engineer felt it as the locomotive passed over it, and a moment after the rear passenger car was rolling over an embankment forty feet high. Fortunately the growth of young timber checked the violence of the fall, or great loss of life must have ensued. So great was the force with which the car was thrown from the train that it carried away the rear platform of the car which preceded it.

Both ends of the car thrown off were a wreck, and the scene within it beggars description. There were, it is said, some thirty passengers in it at the time of the accident, and the capsizing of the car threw them over and among each other with a confusion better imagined than described. The stove was hurled from its place, and one man thrown upon it, burning him severely, and another had the misfortune to have it rolled on top of him, bruising, but not burning, his person. As soon as the passengers and attaches of the train could hasten to the rescue they did, expecting to find the dead and dying on every hand, and were surprisedly glad to find that not one was even dangerously injured. The car was fired by the steve, and the report current is that it was totally consumed after the leaving of the train.

We have gathered part of the names of those who were on the unfortunate car, noting with each other their injuries: J. M. Hart, Elm Springs, Butler county, arm burned; C. J. Reed, special reporter of this paper, face badly cut and body contused; James West, Chicago, cut on the head; a lady (name not given), face and person cut; while the following were more or less cut or bruised: Daniel B. Clapp and children, H. Ehlen, F. Tuttle, J. Hoehpier, M. Westcott, H. Chappell, Wm. Lamb, C. Davis, A. Grey, H. M. Elliott and children, and J. H. Henry.

The passengers on the trains said Conductor Doherty and the baggage master conducted themselves with much presence of mind, and made themselves master of the situation at once.

It is possible that this accident may have occurred from a broken wheel on a freight car which came in over the road in a train the night previous. It is believed that this wheel pounded the rails from beyond Farley to Dubuque; or the inference is such, as the wheel came in badly broken, and a party on the train said he was notified that he was carrying a "flat wheel" from, we think, Anamosa.

Deep Plowing.

In addition to the advantages that we have often before stated in our papers in the Enquirer, of deep plowing, it remains for us to consider its vast importance in times of great drought.

Mr. Dalton, of England, has proved that a cubic foot of earth may contain seven inches of water in depth, and that it may part with one-half of this water and not be too dry for supporting vegetation. He used a cylindrical vessel ten inches in diameter, three feet deep, filled with gravel, sand and soil, having a discharge pipe at the bottom, by which to measure the quantity of water that ran off, and which gave perfect drainage, the top of the soil being covered with grass, the whole buried, so that the top was even with the ground, shows that earth that is moderately moist will take up three inches of water without carrying it beyond the point of saturation. This amount had in the preceding dry month been taken up by the plants and evaporated, and, without making the soil too dry, had so drawn upon it that it could imbibe three inches that fell in four days. Land plowed only six inches deep holds only one and a half inches of water, subject to the use of vegetation, if no account is made of water rising up through the hard earth beneath. Ten days of dry weather in June, July or August, will tell injuriously on plants that have only six inches of earth beneath them from which they can draw moisture; but give the plants three feet (as in Mr. Dalton's experiment) of mellow earth, and there would be nine inches in depth of water for the use of these plants—sufficient to mature any crop our farmers raise, without one additional shower after the first day of June.

Mellow earth holds water, and the larger and deeper the reservoir, the better guaranty against the injurious effects of dry weather.—Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Cheap and Good Smokehouse.

A Western New York farmer publishes his plan of a small, cheap, and good smokehouse, which, as it may contain some practical hints to our readers, we append:

No farmer should be without a good smokehouse, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smokehouse seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from centre to centre, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the centre, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smokehouse, and an iron grate over it.—The arch is more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smokehouse, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smokehouse. Good corncobs or hickory wood are the best material to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smokehouse as I describe is about $20.

Continental Currency is occasionally sent to the United States Treasury with requests to redeem it in lawful money.—The Treasurer recently returned a $50 note to the sender, with the statement that by the act of Congress, passed August 4, 1790, the Continental currency was receivable at the treasury until September 1, 1791, at the rate of $100 in said currency for $1 in specie. This privilege, by the act of May 8, 1792, was extended to March 7, 1793, since which date there has been no law permitting its redemption.

The Increasing Prosperity of the South.

It is evident that the tide of prosperity is once more turning southward. We have been blessed with propitious seasons, and our planters have realized handsome profits from the investments and labors of the past year. An improved system of agriculture has partially borne its fruits, and is beginning to awaken the sleepers to a lively interest in it. It has been demonstrated that skilful cultivation, in connection with a judicious outlay in fertilizers, is the system which must take the place of that which for generations has been so unwisely pursued. Instead of cultivating three acres of land for one bale of cotton, we now seek, and in many cases successfully, to produce three bales of cotton from one acre of land. The advantages are manifest. It reduces the outlay for the purchase of mules, for the hire of laborers, for the food of both, and for farming utensils, while the land is yearly made better, instead of being scratched over, washed away, and rendered worthless.

We are truly gratified to witness the deep interest which all our planters are beginning to take in this subject. This is the true reconstruction. We need to be restored to prosperity to get back into the high road to wealth; to so reconstruct our labor system that it will be reliable, and our agricultural system that it will be uniformly remunerative. Certainly our relation to the General Government is not unimportant, but its importance is every way subordinate to our growth in all the elements of true personal independence and power.

With the bountiful crops of the past year every material interest sympathizes. Our merchants are prosperous, our factories declare handsome dividends, our railroads increase their operations, money is in free circulation, and the feelings of our people generally are hopeful and buoyant.—Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*.

A Startling Prediction.

Professor Leonidas, an astrologist of Indianapolis, publishes the following prediction:

I observe by the planets that a dreadful plague will commence in Russia, originating from silks brought over from Cairo, Egypt, and Turkey. It will extend across the Baltic Sea, and will desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and then spread to the United States. This dreadful epidemic will spot the people like a leopard, and turn their flesh to a purple black.—The pestilence will carry off such an amount of mortals that there will not be enough left to bury the dead, or give them Christian burial. The streets of our cities, towns and villages will be swarmed with the dead and dying. The groans and yells of horror will fill every breast with consternation.—On all sides confusion will abound. The death-knell will cease to toll as the malady rages in fury. The stench of the dead will become so common that the survivors will not heed it.

Death-Bed Confession of a Murderess—She Poisons her Husband, Child and Father-in-Law.

The Newark Journal of December 26th, gives the following:

The township of Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, is considerably excited at the present time over some revelations made by a woman named White, just previous to her dissolution, which took place last Saturday. The particulars of her confession are horrible in the extreme, and, if true, would indicate that the ferocious spirit of Lucretia Borgia has found another shocking parallel in these latter days. Our correspondent writes us that the woman, White, who was a widow, fell a victim to consumption. Being a member of the Methodist church, she sent for some of her fellow members to attend her in her dying hour, and stated to them that about seven years ago she poisoned her infant child so that it died. A year or so after she administered poison to her husband's father, and he died too. Later still, on the return of her husband from the army, she dealt to him also a fatal poison, and he, too, passed into the spirit land. The miserable woman has borne a good character, as do also her relatives. They are poor people. The only reason assigned for making this dying declaration is that she desired to rid her conscience of this immense load of crime prior to her death. These statements were made to our correspondent by one of the attendants at the death-bed of the self-accused murderess. It is not a little singular that her acknowledged acts have never before leaked out. She was perfectly sane up to the time of her decease.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 14.

Grapes in Los Angeles County, California.

It is stated on good authority that the vintage of Los Angeles county will this year produce one million and a half gallons of wine, to make no account of the value of table grapes shipped from there to San Francisco and other markets. This wine will average at least half a dollar per gallon. Los Angeles will, therefore, realize $750,000 from her wine product. Half of this is said to be from the Anaheim vineyards. Probably the entire area of land from which this wine has been made does not exceed 8,000 acres. The county of San Joaquin, from 100,000 acres of the best average wheat land in the State, will aggregate 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth at $1 67 per cental, (the average price this year,) just about $1 per bushel, or an aggregate of $2,000,000. From these figures it appears that about 21,000 acres in grapes will yield as much in value, in wine alone, at fifty cents per gallon, making no account of table grapes or brandy, as 100,000 acres of the best wheat land cultivated in wheat. Acre for acre, the advantage is nearly five to one in favor of grape culture.

The Trunks of the Worrell Sisters.

On Monday the Mayor of Norfolk received a letter from Edmund E. Price, attorney at law in Washington city, acting as the attorney of the Worrell Sisters, in reference to the trunks recently stolen from the sisters while in this city. The trunks, in consequence of the non-appearance of the complainants, have been turned over to the authorities of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, from whose custody they were stolen, and the attorney in Washington notified of the fact. The following is a list of the articles in the trunks, only a portion of which were recovered, from which it will be seen that quite a heavy haul was made: One Grand Duchess dress, $500; two suits of clothes, $100; one light overcoat, $30; eight linen shirts, $40; six silk shirts, $30; two dozen linen collars, $3; one pair of shoes and one dozen linen handkerchiefs, $12; four pair of drawers, $6; set of diamond and carbuncle studs, $150; 1 scarf-pin, $25; one felt hat and collar buton, $5; neck ties, cuffs, cravats, etc., with a quantity of very valuable papers. As no action has been taken to sustain the charge against the prisoners, they have all been released, after waiting twenty days and upwards to bring them to trial.—Norfolk *Virginian*.

STATE NEWS.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.—We learn that the Injunction case against the Public Treasurer and the Chatham Railroad will be argued before Judge Watts, in this City, on Monday, January 4th.

We understand that the judge will invite the co-operation of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Hon. D. G. Fowle, Col. E. G. Haywood and R. C. Badger, Esq., will appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Moore, Phillips, Merrimon, and the Messrs. Battle, for the defendants.—Ral. *Sentinel*, 1st *inst*.

THE STOCK FARM IN THOMASVILLE.—We are gratified to learn that Messrs. Jenkins & Kiles have every prospect of success before them in their laudable enterprize at Thomasville. The only stock they have on hand at present—the progeny of Chester hogs that have taken State and United States premiums wherever exhibited—is the most superior ever known in this country, and the animals are greatly admired by all who see them. Messrs. J. & S. will, in the Spring, enter largely into the breeding and shipping of other improved stock, fowls, &c., and we propose, when they get fairly "under weigh," to send up a correspondent specially to examine and report upon the features of this enterprize, which we regard as one of the highest importance.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

NEW PAPER.—We learn that the Rev. T. B. Kingsbury will publish at an early day a first class Family newspaper in Oxford. He desires to correspond with some energetic newspaper man (a practical printer) who has the necessary printing material.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The New Berne Daily Republican, which closed its fourth volume on the 31st ult., appears on the 1st inst. under the name of the New Berne Daily Times.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn that at a meeting of the "Executive Committee" of the University, on yesterday, the Rev. Soloman Pool, late Revenue Collector, was elected PRESIDENT of the Institution!!! This selection is farcical.

However, let the "Trustees," and the Legislature go to work now, and see what they can do for the education of the white children. We have heard of nothing else for the past three years, but of schooling and instruction for the negro.

Ral. *Sentinel*.

SENATOR SWEET.—The citizens of Craven county, without regard to party affiliations, through a committee, have addressed a note to Col. Wm. H. S. Sweet to ask his presence at a public meeting, which is to be called for the purpose of endorsing the honest and noble stand taken by him in denouncing, in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh, the infamous bribery and corruption manifest to all observers in the management of the Legislative proceedings. Senator Sweet says in the course of his reply, in which he expresses the deepest gratitude at this manifestation of public approval: "Personal considerations, however, and a belief that even a large and enthusiastic popular demonstration such as you propose, could not strengthen existing evidence of popular appreciation and support, constrain me to respectfully decline the invitation."

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.—We are surprised to learn, (well, no; not surprised at anything, these days,) that Mr. C. L. Harris, the Superintendent of Public Works, has moved into the *Executive Mansion*, with his family, with a view to making that *his place of residence!* This beats sending the Supreme Court to the cock loft all to pieces What right has Mr. Harris to occupy the Executive Mansion? What right has the "Governor" to allow him to do so? Let the Legislature look into the matter. We have no objection to Mr. Harris' making himself comfortable anywhere, but this Radical disregard of law is becoming more and more flagrant every day.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ELECTION ORDERED.—His Excellency, Governor Holden, on yesterday, issued his proclamation ordering an election for a member of the House of Representatives, from Pitt county, on the 18th of January, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Short, Esq.—Raleigh *Standard*.

HOMICIDE.—Mr. Sidney Partin, of this county, was arrested on the day before yesterday, and carried before C. W. Williams, Esq., near Milburnie, charged with the killing of Washington Seawell, a negro, two or three days before. Upon the trial, it appearing in evidence that Mr. Partin killed the negro in an attempt to arrest him on a charge of felony, he was admitted to bail and bound over to the next term of the Superior Court of Wake, to answer the accusation, in the sum of $2,500. The bail was at once given.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Dec. 25.

Lo! The Poor Negro.

A pitiful scene was presented night before last on Gravier street, between Camp and Magazine. An ejectment for rent had taken place. Piled *en masse* in the street were the few poor articles of furniture and bedding that had served to furnish the abode of poverty. Crouched against the steps was an old negress who bitterly bemoaned her fate, and sadly bewailed the disposal of her household goods. A few fragments of charcoal glimmered in a broken furnace, and as the unfortunate stretched her bony fingers forth to catch their feeble glow, she seemed the very literal personification of "Black Despair." Her wailing cry "God help the poor," was swept back to her by the mocking blasts. Foolish one! God helps those only who help themselves. And if you and your race looked to your true interests this had not happened. But you alienated yourselves from your real friends and joined the ranks of their enemies. Now that you have raised your falsehearted leaders to place and prosperity, they leave you to starve, with the streets for a home. Those who might, even now, out of old regard and sheer compassion, be inclined to aid you, have been duped by knaves and made the tools to work the ruin of honest men, may be wofully bitter, but may bring with it better knowledge for future guidance.

Three farmers from Queen Anne's county, Md., with their families, stock, farming implements, etc., started for Mathew county, Va., last week, where they intend settling.

General Sully has sent a body of cavalry after hostile Indians, reported to be about the valleys of the Rebublican and Salme rivers, in Kansas.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, January 2—Noon.

A furious snow prevails here, which obstructs the trains.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, January 2—Noon.

Hon. Martin W. Bates died to-day.

From New York.

ALBANY, January 2—Noon.

The Union car factory has been crushed by the weight of snow.

From Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2—Noon.

Twitchell has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 2.

The government has received an invitation to the conference.

LONDON, January 2.

Burlingame departed for Paris after arguing with Clarendon on the following principles for the future British policy towards China: First, That it was necessary to observe the existing treaty. Second, Negotiations should be conducted with the central government, and not with the local authorities. Third, Before inaugurating war disputes should be referred to the home government.

The general principles of the American treaty was also discussed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2—P. M.

The weather continues very bad.

The Secretary of War orders Gen. Gillem, commanding the 4th, and Gen. Reynolds lately commanding the 5th district, to report here.

The Customs from December 26th to date, are two million four hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2—P. M.

For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session here. Among those in attendance are Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy, formerly Whig candidate for Governor, John L. Marye, Jr., the present Conservative candidate for Attorney General, Wydham Robinson, formerly (Whig) acting Governor of the State, Geo. W. Bolling and James E. Johnson, former Whig Senators, Frank G. Ruffin, Gen. John Echols, W. T. Sutherlin and others.

Last night after midnight they agreed on a preamble and resolutions which set forth that, while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes, in their uneducated condition, are as yet fit for suffrage, yet, in view of the expression of the public opinion in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage coupled with universal amnesty.

A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington and urge Congress to legislate so as to secure these to the people of the State. The committee is composed of A. H. H. Stuart, Wydham, Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, Jas. Neeson, W. T. Sutherlin, Jno. L. Marye, Jr., J. F. Slaughter, James F. Johnson and W. L. Owen.

A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a Convention on the 10th of February, in Richmond, to receive the report of the committee and arrange for the canvass.

This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do Somethings" as distinguished from the "Do Nothings," the former desiring to make some advance towards meeting the reconstruction acts, and to averting the disabilities, test-oaths, &c., of the new Constitution, and the latter believing that the people of the State should, under no circumstances, sanction negro suffrage, which they believe to be disastrous and degrading.

R. W. Hobson, Ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Danville, Va., District, was brought here to-night, charged with defrauding Revenue, by not accounting for $26,000 received by him.—He was bailed in $10,000 to answer.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—P. M.

It is proposed that the owners of yachts of equal tonnage with the Dauntless will accept Bennett's challenge.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 2—P. M.

A man by the name of Giles, a well known rifle shot, was accidently shot at a shooting-match to-day.

Narrow Escape from Marriage with a Robber.

Last spring a young man by the name of Garner bought an interest in a saw-mill at a little town a few miles from this place, and while engaged in the lumber business there he fell desperately in love with a young lady of high standing, whose name I omit, and was engaged to be married to her. He procured license and made all necessary arrangements for the wedding, when he took a wild goose

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

Interest on the State Debt.

We cannot say we were surprised at the announcement on the first of January, by a telegram from New York, that there was a decline in North Carolina Bonds, "there being no money here to pay the interest." We would have been much surprised at any other announcement. From the day upon which the Legislature *refused to consider* even the project of mortgaging the stocks owned by the State to enable the Treasurer to borrow money to meet the January interest, we felt well assured that it would not be paid when due. We even doubt if there has been an honest attempt to borrow the money. It is not for the interest of the "Ring" which controls matters at the State Capital, to have had this money on the first of January, and when they have the manipulation of the whole thing, it will not be borrowed until they wish it.

Governor Holden announced officially in September last, that the interest would be promptly met, in the following letter which we published at that time :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 8, 1868

Messrs, Lewis, Johnson & Co. :

Gentlemen : Yours of the 7th instant to hand. The State will promptly meet all interest on her public debt that may become due *on* and *after* the 1st of October next. All interest due prior to that time will be funded on application at the Treasury of the State.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

In whose interest, we would like to ask his Excellency, was this official falsehood made public. Certainly not for the benefit of his poor, impoverished, tax-ridden State, whose welfare he had sworn to promote. Is he, too, speculating on the necessities of North Carolina ? We know full well that those who are around him, and who are most in his confidence and esteem, are growing rich at the expense of the State. Is the Governor really in the "Ring ?"

We can hardly expect this failure to pay the January interest—this positive proof of the poverty and impaired credit of the State—to check the Legislature which reassembles in Raleigh to-day, in its profligate and dishonest appropriation and expenditure of the public money and credit. These men who vote away the prosperity of North Carolina, have no interest in its welfare and represent voters who are too ignorant and prejudiced to know what their true interests are. These reckless expenditures will continue until the bonds of North Carolina, without value, will be driven from the market, and the credit and prosperity of the State destroyed.

Before the publication of Governor Holden's letter, we published one from a gentleman in Raleigh with the following comments. How correct our opinion then, the sequel shows. The following is from the *Journal* of September 13th :

We find the following letter in the *National Intelligencer*. The writer we take to be the Postmaster at Raleigh. Upon what authority Mr. Miller bases his opinion, we do not know. As a well-wisher of the State and jealous of its honor, we sincerely trust his views may be correct. We are, however, unprepared to endorse them, and cannot publish the letter without expressing our doubts of their correctness. We will not willingly lead our friends into error in regard to our State bonds, even to enhance their value.

We hope the Legislature has made provision for the payment of the interest, and we trust the people will be able to meet the demand, but we do not believe either is the case. We know, independent of the lavish expenditure of money by that body, it pledged the name of the State to several millions more of bonds, which we believe will never be paid, and should not be paid. And we further believe that such legislation has rather a tendency to impair the value of the old debt, than provide for the payment of the interest on it.

The letter is as follows, and was written to a gentleman in Washington City :

RALEIGH, N. C., August 31, 1868.

DEAR SIR : To yours of the 27th instant, I reply with pride and pleasure that our Legislature has provided, by a tax bill, now in process of collection, to carry out the late law for the payment of interest on the State debt in *October*, 1868, and *January*, 1869.

I regard the payment of the interest to fall due on those days *as certain* : also, all that may fall due thereafter, at any dates. There will be no evasion or repudiation of payment by North Carolina, unless the United States shall set the example, which I trust and believe they will never do.

Your advice to your friends has been sound.—We see in North Carolina, as, indeed, the whole Union appears to be—a state of high political excitement ; but if the elections shall be conducted with tolerable fairness, it will, I have no doubt, let the steam off harmlessly.

A. MILLER.

The State Geologist.

We append below a letter from Governor Holden, enclosing a communication from Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, in reply to a petition from the committee appointed by the County Agricultural Society to procure the services of that official in this region of the State. We are pleased in informing our agricultural friends of the prospect of an early visit from Prof Kerr. They have for a long time desired and endeavored to secure his services. We trust they may prove of benefit to us :

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30, 1868.

Messrs. B. R. Moore, S. S. Satchwell and D. C. Mann, Committee, &c.:

GENTS :—I enclose herewith a letter from Prof. W. C. Kerr, in response to a communication from you, of a recent date, and which I caused to be laid before him. I trust that the time designated to visit your section of the State will be acceptable.

Very truly yours,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28, 1868.

His Excellency W. W. Holden, Governor :

SIR :—I have before me your favor of the 21st instant, transmitting a letter from Messrs. B. R. Moore, S. S. Satchwell, and D. C. Mann, a committee of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society, in reference to "procuring the services of the State Geologist in the region of country lying on the lower Cape Fear," and enquiring at what time I "can arrange to visit that section of the State."

Your Excellency is aware that in accordance with the plan of operations adopted with the concurrence of the Executive and the Literary Board, I have hitherto given the larger part of my time and attention to the western section of the State, for the reason elsewhere stated, that that region had been neglected in former surveys. The last season's work, however, having nearly completed the preliminary surveys of that section, I shall be able, with your Excellency's approval, to visit the Cape Fear region in the early Spring, say the latter part of March.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. KERR,
State Geologist.

Grant and Carpet-Baggers.

General GRANT is reported to have expressed his opposition to the election to the Senate from Missouri of CARL SCHURZ, whom he regards as "an adventurer and carpet-bagger."

This is certainly going home very soon upon one's friends, for without the support of adventurers and carpet-baggers and their negro allies, General GRANT would not now be in a position to oppose the election of any one. For the united votes of the Southern States, with New York, New Jersey and Oregon, would have elected Mr. SEYMOUR.

However, we are not surprised that General GRANT should express a contempt for such characters. We sometimes use people to subserve our purpose, and think none the more of them for all that.

Carpet-Bag Congressmen.

In what estimation Radicals hold the adventurers who turn up in Congress from Southern Districts, we can judge by the following, taken from the Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the most influential Radical paper in the Northwest :

And in all sober earnestness, to write in "a frank and manly way," the net report and upshot of our reconstruction measures at the South, as seen in Congress, is not pleasant. No amount of certificates of election and formalities of an oath can make these gentlemen of the hand-baggage real M. C.'s. When one makes his appearance on the floor we cannot look each other in the countenance without audible smiles that are indecorous. If the gentleman would only indulge in a little disguise to help on the delusion, something might be gained, but not only is the voice the voice of the enemy, but the look, manner, dress, and above all, the vote, is the vote of the alien.

The antagonism between New England civilization and that of the South, previous to the war, was not more deadly than is the antagonism of interest now between these localities, and yet these gentlemen of the paper collar and extra dickey follow New England, and vote all the time against the interests of their own constituents.

I had a long talk with one of these representatives *ad interim* last night, and tried to convince him that it would be well, just for the appearance of the thing, to cast a vote now and then for the region he claimed to represent. But, no! I found my friend had an intense contempt for one-half of his people, and a deadly hatred for the other half. It was a Connecticut Congressman elected in the South.

Having no very high opinion of myself, and a contempt for the rest of humanity, I can put up with the grotesque and absurd as well as any one. But there is a point, you know, beyond which I find it difficult to keep my countenance, and the New England carpet-bagger carries me there. I wrinkle and haw-haw—I can't help it—when the gentleman of the paper dickey, from New England, gravely takes his seat as a representative from the South.

Better cut the South into provinces, and give them military Governors to keep peace until the negro is educated, the white master subdued, and time, the consoler, heals the wounds of war, than thus to make a caricature of a representative Government, and stultify ourselves.

"The Policy of Conciliation."

The Richmond *Enquirer* directs attention to the following extract from the Philadelphia *Press*, from an article published during the recent visit of General GRANT to that city. It would be doing Forney great political injustice to suppose this historical reference was for home application—a reflection upon his loyalty which we have not the heart to make. His wish was not to convince the President elect and his party of the "policy of conciliation" towards the South, for he disapproves of the President's late Amnesty Proclamation, but to convince the Sultan of Turkey that he should "act reasonably and justly towards Crete." Our statesmen and rulers are too busy removing the motes from other peoples' eyes to clear their visions by removing the beams from their own. Anyhow, the advice which Forney gives to the Sultan is very good, and it might find application nearer home with good results upon the peace and prosperity of the United States.

Says Forney in regard to the "Policy of Conciliation" :

For over two generations Hungary, badly governed, has been the weakness, the difficulty of Austria. In fact, Hungary was the Ireland of the great German ruler. Her people are among the best educated in Europe, enterprising, brave and generous. They revolted in 1848, and would have achieved their independece if a Russian army had not done the fighting for Austria. Ever since, down to the autumn of 1866, after Austria had been so badly beaten by Frussia at the battle of Sadowa, and had to acknowledge the defeat, Hungary was a thorn in her side. At last Providence put it into the Aaustrian Emperor's mind to try what effect conciliation and justice would produce. What was the result? Why, at this moment, the real strength of the Emperor Francis Joseph is not in Austria, Bohemia, the Tyrol, or Transylvania, but in that very Hungary which so long and so bitterly was in chronic antagonism to its ruler. Francis Joseph has gone among the Hungarians without guards or attendants, and ran no risk. He has restored all the rights of a noble race. He governs a nation whom his sense of justice has enfranchised. Peace and prosperity are now in Hungary, and it is not to be doubted that, as ruler of a great united realm, Francis Joseph is more powerful and more happy than when he was nominal head of Germany.

Reconstruction in Practice.

We have submitted with patience and quietude to the inevitable results of Congressional reconstruction. In the history of the world there never has been an instance of more quiet—nay, humble submission to all the natural and forced results of the war, than that presented by the Southern people. Yet is there a human soul in all this land that does not look at our awful condition with shame and sorrow ? Can any American read of the startling atrocities of the Arkansas militia and the Georgia negroes, without a glow of manly indignation mantling his cheeks and a just impulse of passion kindling his eye ? Since the beginning of time down through all succeeding ages, no convulsions, wars and crimes which have blackened the history of mankind, to the present day, no time or age or people have ever before witnessed a degradation more galling, a despotism more cowardly, or a vindictiveness more insatiable, than that which reigns in wicked, riotous power over the prostrate people of the South.

From Arkansas, helpless citizens fleeing from armed bodies of men acting under the orders of the Governor, seek refuge in other States, while these official wolves and hyenas are drinking the blood of the best of the people who fall into their hands. In Georgia, women and children fly from their homes and seek refuge from prowling and murderous bands of negroes. Whole districts of country are depopulated of their white residents, while murder, rapine and arson stalk abroad with barbarous fury. From Louisiana the news is but little better. And from almost every Southern State violence and bloodshed are of frequent occurrence.

This condition of affairs appeals most powerfully to the Government, by whose interference in the affairs of the States, these things have been brought about. These helpless people need aid and protection. Their civil governments are inadequate or unwilling to do anything for their welfare—in fact, so far as Arkansas is concerned, the Governor is himself the head and front of the mischief. Certainly these things cannot long be permitted in a land professing to be civilized. Humanity at least, if not sympathy and good will, demands that they should cease, and not be permitted to be hid by the clamor in which party seeks to bury them.

Reconstruction in practice is a failure—a wicked, blighting curse upon the country, and if Congress has not the manliness and honesty to confess it, then let General GRANT use his power to save those sections of the South which are being destroyed through the very agencies falsely alleged to have been created to promote and secure their prosperity.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election in this city yesterday passed off in a quiet manner and without the slightest excitement. The Democrats did not generally vote, and those who did selected their candidates for Aldermen without regard to nomination, except as to the good men men on the Chadbourn ticket. The result will be ascertained from the following figures :

FIRST WARD.

MAYOR.

Jos H Neff	552
Jas H Chadbourn	111
Scattering	3

ALDERMEN.

Wm Kellogg, colored	646
Henry Jones, colored	645
Jas Wilson	644
Anthony Howe, colored	556
D Rumley	554
G Z French	554
H S Servoss	553
G M Arnold, colored	552
L E Rice	113
Edward Kidder	111
Silas N Martin	110
L A Hart	105
Alfred Howe, colored	90
Scattering	48

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Hezekiah Reid, colored	552
David Cowan, colored	84
Scattering	9

SECOND WARD.

MAYOR.

Jos H Neff	355
Jas H Chadbourn	175
Scattering	1

ALDERMEN.

Wm Kellogg, colored	485
Henry Jones, colored	481
Jas Wilson	486
Anthony Howe, colored	358
D Rumley	361
G Z French	358
H S Servoss	358
G M Arnold, colored	356
L E Rice	175
Edward Kidder	175
Silas N Martin	167
L A Hart	173
Alfred Howe, colored	126
Scattering	149

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

Stacey VanAmringe	457
Scattering	60

THIRD WARD.

MAYOR.

Jos H Neff	321
Jas H Chadbourn	140

ALDERMEN.

Wm Kellogg, colored	449
Henry Jones, colored	443
Jas Wilson	448
Anthony Howe, colored	320
D Rumley	318
G Z French	319
H S Servoss	314
G M Arnold, colored	319
L E Rice	147
Edward Kidder	145
Silas N Martin	37
L A Hart	147
Alfred Howe, colored	130
Scattering	47

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

J F Stolter	285
Henry Stolter	128

FOURTH WARD.

MAYOR.

Jos H Neff	251
Jas H Chadbourn	110

ALDERMEN.

Wm Kellogg, colored	336
Henry Jones, colored	335
Jas Wilson	340
Anthony Howe, colored	250
D Rumley	250
G Z French	249
H S Servoss	251
G M Arnold, colored	247
L E Rice	108
Edward Kidder	108
Silas N Martin	105
L A Hart	108
Alfred Howe, colored	95
Scattering	30

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

John Whiteman	330
Scattering	9

RECAPITULATION.

MAYOR.

Jos H Neff	1,489
Jas H Chadbourn	536
Scattering	4

ALDERMEN.

Wm Kellogg, colored	1,916
Henry Jones, colored	1,904
Jas Wilson	1,918
Anthony Howe, colored	1,484
D Rumley	1,483
G Z French	1,480
H S Servoss	1,476
G M Arnold, colored	1,474
L E Rice	543
Edward Kidder	539
Silas N Martin	519
L A Hart	533
Alfred Howe, colored	441
Scattering	274

The highest number of persons for whom votes were cast for Aldermen was in the second ward, being no less than 51. Taking the vote for Mayor as the number of votes cast (and it will exceed this very little) there were over 1,500 registered votes not polled, the registered strength of the city, exclusive of this last registration, being 3,525, and there were but 2,029 votes cast for Mayor.

Daily Journal, 4th.

For the Journal.

Report of the Committee on "Agricultural Education and an Agricultural Library," Prepared by Mr. A. R. Black, Approved by the New Hanover Agricultural Society, and Recommended for Publication by the Committee on Publication.

To the New Hanover Agricultural Society :

Your Committee on "Agricultural Education and an Agricultural Library" present the following views and suggestions ; and desire in doing so to observe becoming deference :

Education in its most comprehensive sense, without doubt, constitutes the highest duty of communities as well as individuals. Its importance cannot be overestimated. Without it mankind would sink to a level little above the brutes ; with it, the individual may be elevated in the scale of his being to a position not far beneath the angels. According to Webster, "education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations." From this definition we may learn that education has two distinct classes of aims. To the one class belong all those processes of education which are intended to enlighten, strengthen, elevate and purify our intellectual, moral and religious nature ; the other class aims at a preparation for the the business of life, to furnish a qualification which, combined with honest effort, may enable us to secure a comfortable living for ourselves and those dependent on us. The former class of aims embraces within its scope the improvement of the race, and is as applicable to one pursuit or profession as another ; and its advantages, if possible, should be open to all, as the light of heaven or the air we breathe.—The latter has reference to the different pursuits of men, and should be varied according to the nature of these pursuits. For it is not to be supposed that Truth, the basis of all education, is less the handmaid of one honorable calling or profession than another. To all she comes with the friendly greeting, "Ask and it shall be given you ; seek and ye shall find ; knock and it shall be opened unto you."

But the immediate province of your committee is to consider "available or practical education" in its bearings on agriculture. The importance of this view of education gives it vast claims upon your attention, and the committee freely confess their inability to treat the subject as it should be, and especially in the narrow limits before them.

Agricultural education is of recent origin. The first school of this character, of which we have been able to find any notice, was established about the close of the last century. This department of education may be said to be the legitimate offspring of modern science, for until the year 1844, when Liebig published his first work on "Agricultural Chemistry," it had made little progress. Since then, it has taken firm root in all the more enlightened countries of Europe, and in several of the Northern States of this country.—Wherever introduced, it is remarkable how rapidly it grows into favor.

For a highly interesting and instructive history of agricultural schools and colleges, both in this country and in Europe, together with the methods of conducting them, the sciences taught, and the many advantages which they promise to agriculture, we refer the members to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1865. This highly instructive paper was written by Henry F. French, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and covers nearly fifty pages in the report referred to.

Among the many advantages to be derived from agricultural education, it promises to supply a *desideratum* now felt in all our schools, viz: some means of physical development.

The old system of cramming a boy's head, and stinting his body till his legs became as small as broom straws, is rapidly passing out of favor. People of sense begin to believe the "*sana mens in sano corpore*" of the ancients was no myth. In other words, that bone, sinew and muscle enter into the composition of a man as well as brains. With a view to meet this demand the military feature is introduced into many of our schools. Much as we admire the soldier, in his place, we cannot advise the general adoption of this thing, especially as we can recommend something better instead of it. A very small proportion of any people need be educated to the profession of arms. It is hardly necessary to provide schools for educating the rank and file as, at best, they are to become mere machines at the will of superiors ; besides, at this time, the military is not a very promising field for the display of Southern talent. Another evil to be apprehended from the too general adoption of military schools is that it gives undue importance to this department, and has a tendency to raise the military arm over the civil, something that we have seen quite enough of in our day.

This desideratum may be well supplied, especially among an agricultural people, *as we emphatically are*, by introducing "*agricultural science and practice*" into our schools and colleges. To our young college friends this would be an introduction of the "*utile cum dulce*," which we take the liberty of rendering for them to mean, "when they return home from a school possessing such advantages, they would be able to make themselves useful as well as ornamental."

By introducing an agricultural feature our entire scheme of education would be utilized; for, whilst its higher operations would not be interfered with, its physical bearings would be turned to profitable account and made to tell in favor of the general scheme. We maintain that no exercises can be introduced into our schools more wholesome and invigorating than those connected with the operations of agriculture—"quiet in their nature and carried on in the open air, when pursued with moderation, so far from fatiguing, agricultural labors refresh and invigorate the mind and prepare it for pursuits more purely intellectual." Mr. Coleman, in speaking of agricultural schools in Europe, further remarks : "There can be no doubt that a man will perform more intellectual labor who devotes a portion, and not a small portion of every day to healthful, physical exertion, than the man who abandons himself in his study exclusively to his books."

There can be no doubt that the science taught in a course of agricultural education furnish equal training with any other course, and far more practical results for future use.

Agricultural education aims to elevate the laboring classes by combining skill and education with labor ; and with the aid of science to shorten labor and increase production. It aims to draw to the support of agriculture the master minds of the age, and enrich it with the treasures of science till it stands on an equal plain with the learned professions. It aims at more, that the men who follow this God-ordained calling, shall stand forth the peers of any other class of men, the aristocracy of this earth, if there is to be any.

With us at the South, where the sciences are destined to play so important a part in the development of our vast agricultural resources, agricultural education can only be a question of time. Already we begin to discover the out croppings of a deep seated desire for it, in the rapidly increasing demand for agricultural literature among our people. Agricultural clubs, agricultural societies, emigration societies, agricultural libraries and associations are all the precursors of this mighty engine of modern civilization and progress. So sure as fate, agricultural education will sweep over this fair Southern land of ours, and leave in its train a prosperity never before witnessed by our people. We may do much to hasten the propitious day of its advent, if we make the effort ; and perhaps no period of our history could be more suitable than the present.

We have just experienced a social convulsion in which many of our customs and habits of thought have been broken up.—New customs and new ideas are rapidly succeeding ; and it is strange with what facility they take place. Society seems to be still in a sort of transition or plastic state, and easily impressed with almost any device. While such is the case, we should not fail to put in our claims in favor of agricultural education, and win society in its favor, if possible. If there is further need of argument in favor of agricultural education it is easily furnished. It will be readily admitted that our people are an agricultural people, and must continue to be so.—The large majority of *our boys and girls, too—our children*—are destined for a life of work, drudgery, if it is thought best to call it so, on the farm. Is there to be no amelioration of their condition from education ? Are they alone eternally doomed to roll their burthens without change or relief ? or rather like Prometheus, chained to their rocks, to be forever a prey for other classes ? The very instincts of nature cry out against our present system of education, and call for a change in favor of our industrial classes. The Philosopher, who being asked "what is most proper for boys to learn," was not mistaken when he replied : "Those things which they will want to practice when they become men."

Entertaining such views, your committee cannot fail to recommend to incorporate a strong agricultural feature in our scheme of education. Schools must be established with this view, also, colleges of a high and progressive order. Only in this way can the benefits of science be brought to bear in favor of the most important of all our interests. Let agriculture prosper, and all else will prosper ; let it languish or fail, and what would become of us ? Our boys, as they grow up, must be taught the elements of agriculture, practically as well theoretically. They must go from the laboratory to the field, and from the field to the laboratory. In this way they will acquire that fondness for agriculture so indispensible to success, and which the rising generation are so lamentably deficient.—And whilst we have so much to say for the boys, we would not forget the girls. Unfortunately our female education is too often on the *curtain calico pattern*—nearly all glass, with very little to support it. How poorly it prepares them, (in the language of the great apostle), "*to marry and guide the house*," alas ! too many could testify. Domestic economy—a main support to agriculture, and which bears so important a relation to domestic happiness, must be brought to a higher standard of efficiency and popularity in our female seminaries. Our girls must be taught to know that they will fall below the duties appropriate to their sex, and demanded by the requirements of the times, if they do not learn practically as well as theoretically the duties of the dairy and kitchen, as well as ornamental accomplishments, and the more solid studies which prepare them for the still higher vocation of women.

And here we must put in a plea for home education—that is to say, for our own schools in preference to schools abroad.—How much wiser it would be to build up schools in our own county and city, than to be running abroad for them, on the delusive theory that "distance lends enchantment to the view ;" to sensible people this needs not much argument to show. We can safely say that no community can have much of a future that does not look well to home schools ; and he who sends his child abroad and refuses to support and help build up good schools at home, is not less absurd in his course of conduct than if he should refuse to support the Gospel at home, among his neighbors, and still pay largely for its spread in distant communities. A Northern newspaper, in one of its recent issues, advises emigrants to go go South in small colonies of from forty to sixty families, so that they may build up a school and church of their own. How shrewdly these people calculate prosperity on the basis of the school and church, not in New England, after they have left it, but at home in their midst.

Children should be educated, as far as possible, in home institutions ; where the influences of home may be often felt ; where their sympathies may be turned in favor of building up and sustaining their own section and neighborhood, and where that ennobling sentiment of love for home, and one's immediate section, may not be blunted by this kind of youthful expatriation.

We cannot conclude this report without some reference to the land scrip, so wisely and beneficently donated by Congress to the State for the education of the industrial classes. We trust these lands may yet be recovered and located, and sold for their legitimate objects—the education of the industrial classes and not the enriching of speculators. Our industrial pursuits now more than ever need the revenue that can and ought to be derived from this source. We call upon our Legislature to look well to the management and disposition of this fund, and not allow a perversion of this important trust. Let it be applied as originally intended, and not diverted from its legitimate purposes. Should any further national legislation be necessary in reference to this important measure of relief to our industrial classes, we call on our members in Congress to secure it. The other branch of our subject must be reserved for a separate report, our limits will not admit entering on it further than to say, that agricultural books, libraries, farmers' journals, lectures, essays, &c., on agriculture, are all most important auxiliaries of agricultural education.

A. R. BLACK,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
OWEN ALDERMAN,
Committee.

Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of the North Carolinians at the University of Virginia, held Dec. 26th, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved and respected fellow-student JAMES A. PRUDEN, whose conduct, while with us, was ever characterized by gentleness and nobleness of soul, which won for him the respect of all who knew him, and drew around him warm and devoted friends ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, whose ways are not for man to know, yet we cannot but be saddened and regret the death of our associate and friend, and would not refrain from rendering that respect to his memory which his many virtues won.

Resolved, That by the death of James N. Pruden, North Carolina has lost one of her most worthy representatives at the University of Virginia, and one whose youth gave promise of an honorable and useful manhood.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, offering them, as a consolation, our hope and belif that his life on earth has been shortened to lengthen his days of bliss in Heaven.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Raleigh Sentinel, Wilmington Journal and the University Magazine, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

R. T. THORP,
G. W. GRAHAM,
Z. T. FULMORE,
} Committee.

Cold Victuals.

It is not long ago since, in this country, cold meat was looked on as the symbol of everything impoverished and stingy and squalid. In many parts of New England the same predjudice exists yet, and "mean as cold victuals" is quite a common expression to denote anything or anybody that is beneath contempt. In large cities like New York many thousand of people live more upon cold meats than upon hot, and the food seems to agree with them. Germans live half the time upon cold ham and sausage; and are much given also to salad and uncooked vegetables of various kinds. Cold veal is always to be found on the counters in German restaurants. Following the English fashion, many restaurants in New York make a specialty of cold meats, and there is a great demand for them in general, many persons considering them more wholesome, as well as more palatable, than hot meats,

Cold roast pork is infinitely better than hot, as well as more digestible. In certain villages of France where the culture of the silkworm gives employment to most of the inhabitants, while the season is at its height the women are all too busy to prepare hot food regularly, and so the people dine perpendicularly, on such cold victuals as may be at hand. They are reported as being very healthy and robust under this regimen. It is a question open for discussion why food and drink should be taken hot under any circumstances. Some physicians think that the premature decay of teeth is owing to the constant habit of hot meats and drinks, with the frequent antithesis of iced water. Man, being the only animal that cooks, is the only one that eats hot food, and he is more liable to disorders of all sorts than the lower creature.

Salary of a Queen.

The income of Queen Victoria is fixed by law at $1,925,000 per annum, but this amount is not under her personal control. The sum mentioned is divided into six items, the first of which, $300,000, is the money paid to the Queen in monthly installments. Item second is $656,300, for the payment of the salaries of the household, from the lord of the bed-chamber to the pages. Item third, $862,500, is for the expenses of the household. The remaining items, amounting to $106,200, are for the payment of civil pensions, and are under the control of the premier.

Jeff. Davis for Secretary of War.

General Grant to-day received a letter earnestly advising him, as a measure of peace, harmony, and conciliation, to appoint Jefferson Davis as secretary of War. It is understood that General Grant declines to accede to the request; which may be considered as the first reliable information concerning the Cabinet.—Washington Correspondence New York *Times*.

Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Matrimonial Mistake Extraordinary—Two Newly made Benedicts get into the Wrong Bed.

NASHVILLE, December 20.—An extraordinary matrimonial contretemps transpired in Williamson county on Christmas night. A double marriage occurred in the same house, and the wedding festivities were celebrated in the old-fashioned style, and in that joyful way naturally prompted by Christmas and the blissful event which made a double couple happy. About midnight both brides retired to rest, and in half an hour thereafter the newly-made husbands followed suit. By some strange mistake, each gentleman found his way to the wrong room, and actually occupied the bridal couch to which he had no claim.—Strange as it may appear, the mistake was not discovered until daylight, when one of the ladies shrieked her surprise after a very vigorous fashion. A general hubbub was the result, and at last accounts the brides were disconsolate, on account of the scandal created. All sorts of schemes of reparation were proposed, but it appears that no tangible plan for undoing the double mistake was arrived at. The above episode actually transpired as narrated.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.

The following statistics relative to the progress and condition of this Church in the U. S. during the past year have been compiled from the latest reports published in 1868 :

"Dioceses, 39; bishops 49; clergy, 2,736; parishes, 2,412; ordinations, 206; candidates for holy orders, 331; baptisms, 35,702; confirmations, 21,958; communicants, 194,692; membership, 1,100,000; marriages, 9,945; burials, 15,346; contributions, $1 457,888 28. Sunday-school teachers, 21,711; Sunday-school scholars, 194,046."

How to Treat Frozen Parts.

Put the frozen parts into water in which there is a considerable portion of ice in small pieces. The ice will keep the temperature of the water down to the requisite degree of coldness, but there will be no danger of the freezing going on while the water remains uncongealed. A thermometer is very convenient to test the temperature of the water. If one becomes frozen at a distance from a house, it would be advisable to plunge the hand as deep as possible into a drift of snow, and take some of that to apply to the afflicted parts, as it will be at a temperature much above that on the surface. Nothing is better settled than that the frozen portion should not be rubbed, as the flesh would become very sore in consequence. The flesh near to that which is frozen may be rubbed, however, to good advantage, as that will hasten the circulation of the blood.

The Dead of the Year.

The necrological record of the year comprises the names of Charles Keen, Sir David Brewster, Lord Brougham, James Rothschild, Berryer, Samuel Love, Coquarel, the sculptor Marochetti, Rosini and Dean Milman in Europe; and in this country the following : Bishop Hopkins, Leutze, Elliott, the Mount brothers, the sculptor Ball Hughes, Seba Smith, Chas. G. Halpine, Professor Adler, Julia Dean Hayne, James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens. Admiral Bell, of our navy, died while on service on board, and Ada Isaacs Menken died in Paris.

Death of a Celebrated Irish Clergyman.

The Irish Presbyterian Church is in deep sorrow at the loss of Rev. Henry Cooke, D.D., L.L. D., who died on December 13, 1868, at Belfast, in the 81st year of his age. He was a most remarkable man, and as preacher and orator he was without a parallel in the Church. For the long period of sixty years his public life has been one of unceasing toil. He was equally known and as much sought after in England and Scotland as he was in Ireland. His splendid eloquence and wondrous rhetorical power were greatly aided by the character of his memory. He seemed never to forget anything that he had heard or read, and he always recollected the fact or the incident just at the time when his subject required it as a proof of illustration. His readiness in debate was marvellous. He never wanted a word. He never hesitated. He was never taken unawares, and he always rose in power and brilliancy in proportion to the vigor of his opponent. Although he was attached to the Presbyterian Church, still his expansive affections embraced all good men. His decease will be extremely regretted by many in this land, who knew him in former days.—Phil. *Ledger*.

Consumption.

A writer in the Atlantic *Monthly* gives some startling evidences to prove that consumption is mainly caused by the dampness surrounding the abodes of those attacked by the disease. He says that extended and repeated observations in England and Massachusetts show beyond doubt that, other things being equal, consumption among the people is in direct proportion with the moisture of the localities where they live. He thinks that consumption is in no ordinary sense a hereditary disease, and believes that with proper precautions in building houses in dry places, and in draining wet places where houses are already built, this terrible disease may be robbed of full one-third of its victims at once, and may be eventually banished from among men entirely.

An engraved *fac-simile* letter of Martha Washington, among the historical curiosities of the capital, does not speak very well for her literary culture—albeit she was one of the most elegant ladies of the Old Dominion. It was written to an intimate friend during her husband's Presidency, and when New York was the seat of government. Most of the peculiarities are due, it is true, to old-fashioned spelling and customs.—New York *Tribune*.

New York October the 22d, 1789

My dear Fanny

I Have by mrs Sims sent you a watch it is one of the cargoe that I have so long mentioned to you that was expected, I hope is such a one as will please you—it is of the newest fashion, if that has any influence on your tast the chain is of mr Lears choosing and such as mrs Adoms the vice-presidents lady and those in the polite circle wear

mrs Sims will give you a better account of the fashions than I can—I live a very dull life hear and know nothing that passes in the town—I never goe to any public place—indeed I think I am more like a state prisoner than anything else there is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from—and as I cannot doe as I like I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal

the President set out this day week on a tour to the eastward mr Lear and major Jackson attended him—my dear children has had very bad colds but thank god they are getting better my love and good wishes attend you and all with you—remember me to mr & mrs LWn how is the poor child—kiss marie I send her too little handkercheefs to wipe her nose

adue I am my dear Fanny yours
most effectionately
M WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effect of the President's Amnesty Proclamation—Interesting Arguments Pro and Con—Probabilities of a Judicial Settlement, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation is yet the subject of argument and doubt among Congressmen and others, and it is asked, "Does the proclamation remit or cancell all penalties, and relieve against all disabilities ?"

Among competent judges, there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar to pending criminal prosecutions, and that it is within the power and province of the Executive to pardon, whether before or after a judicial conviction ; but does the proclamation relieve as to the disabilities described in the new amendment to the constitution—the fourteenth ?

This is the mooted question : May those who participated in the rebellion now hold office and vote ; are the disabilities provided in the 14th amendment intended as penalties ; and, if so, does not the President's pardon obliterate and remove the penalty ?

In answer it is claimed by some that notwithstanding the recently adopted fourteenth amendment, which provides for the removal of disabilities by a two-thirds vote of Congress, the President's power is complete, and his pardon under the second article of the constitution accomplishes exactly what the Congress may do by a two-thirds vote; that the fourteenth amendment does not repeal the second article of the constitution, but at most only gives Congress concurrent power with the Executive in the subject named ; that under the amendment Congress may do this thing by a two-thirds vote.

Under the second article, the Executive can, by his pardon, accomplish the same result.

Such is the substance of the argument held by some officials, legal men and Congressmen, and there is so much conflict of opinion on this important subject that in all probability there will be no definite settlement of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The activity in domestic cottons, of which there were some premonitory symptoms last week, set in with a very decided indication of increasing strength early in the week after our last reports had been made up. The growing tightness of the money market were anything but favorable to a speculative movement; but the high price of the raw material rendered higher prices of manufactured goods inevitable, and the moment an attempt was made by certain leading jobbers to increase their stocks, the manufacturers at once advanced their prices, and a very lively time ensued. It will not be thought strange that the jobbers should be anxious to purchase at the ruling rates of last week, when it is remembered that cotton is now selling at about ten cents a pound higher than it did last year, with strong indications of still higher prices. Most of the standard makes have advanced from one cent to a cent and a half a yard.

The transactions in unbleached goods have not been on so large a scale as in the finer grades of bleached shirtings and sheetings. Prices, however, are very firm, but rates are not fully established. The stocks in first hands of the better qualities of shirtings was pretty well cleared out by the close of the week. The excitement among the leading buyers of bleached goods led to the clearing out of a large part of the stock in first hands early in the week. The rise in prices of the finer grades of bleached goods is well maintained, and sales have been freely effected without causing any tendency to a decline. The demand for drills is good for the season, but mostly for export. Prices steady.—Apron checks and stripes and ticks are firmly held at quoted prices, but sales are small. Denims and cottonades are rather slow of sale. Prices are without material change.

Printing-cloths have undergone a good deal of excitement, and the stock of standard makes in first hands has been very greatly reduced. Prints have advanced about one cent a yard, and prices are firm at the advance; but sales have not been as large in other descriptions of cotton fabrics. Agents have attempted to advance rates of standard prints to 13 cents, but considerable sales have been made at 12½. In rolled jaconets and cambricks there has been more doing since prices advanced ; but transactions have not been very large and prices are steady. In muslin de laines the trade is limited to the supply of immediate wants and the demand is principally confined to the new and attractive patterns. Prices steady.

Woolens are without any change of importance. The demand for cloths is limited to the better grades. Overcoatings and cloakings are in fair demand. Prices steady. The demand for fancy cassimeres and satinets for the spring business is moderate for the present; but the clothing houses have commenced their purchases, and prices are well sustained. There has been but little doing in foreign goods, and the importations are very light.

N. Y. *Independent*, 31st.

Inauguration of Gov. Hoffman.

ALBANY, N.

COTTON IS KING.

The New Order of Things—The Grand Future Before the South.

The Memphis Appeal, in a recent review of the condition of the planters of the South, concludes that they are better off than ever before, and that their prospects could not well be improved.

The largest cotton crop ever raised was in 1859-'60, which was about 5,000,000 bales, realizing, at $50 a bale, $250,000,000. This year the crop will be about 2,000,000 bales; it is worth $100 a bale, and in the aggregate $2,000,000, or only one-fifth less than the crop of 1859-'60. Now, to the profits of this year must be added some important items. Their expenditures do not include interest on the money which the laborer, as a slave, was worth; nor taxes on the same; nor food for the idler, the sick, the young, or the aged. More than this, their money has not been sent north for the purchase of provisions, for what ever food their people require has been produced from their own soil in the greatest abundance. Hence it is asserted that the present cotton crop will bring in as much money as ever was received by the South from this source in her palmiest days -though it is admitted that there are some temporary drawbacks growing out of the late unpleasantness." Another condition equally favorable: Formerly the commission merchant in a measure held a mortgage on all the planter's possessions, for he made advances on a crop before it was grown, and this continued from year to year, without a prospect of deliverance. But now, through the instrumentality of the bankrupt law, a modern jubilee has dawned, making one man as good as another. Thus, the south has a new and clear start; and with a certainty of furnishing to the markets of the world $200,000,000 worth of cotton year after year, a portion of which will be retained among themselves by reason of their newly established thrift and the enlargement of the list of farm products, they are evidently entering upon a course of unexampled prosperity. This is said of the staple crop of cotton alone; but there will be large receipts from sugar, rice, and tobacco, and it is declared that of themselves they would be able, "in fifteen years, to pay off the national debt." But if they are wise enough to take care of themselves, this $200,000,000 coming in every year will be invested in railroads and other improvements, which will induce immigrants, who will add to their population and wealth, and in time give them that which the North now possesses—political power. In view of these brilliant prospects, the North is destined to be undeceived, and instead of carpet-baggers she will send men of a different class—men who will seek by industry to build up homes in the Sunny South; and, finally, the North and the whole world will unite in confessing that, after all "Cotton is King."

From the New York Mercantile Journal.

The Cotton Trade.

With the close of the year, business men generally are balancing their books, taking stock, and prospecting for new commercial ventures; and, although the transactions of the past twelve-month have not, perhaps, been so remunerative as was expected by the most sanguine, vast strides, however, have certainly been toward a solution of our financial affairs by the success that has attended our efforts in agricultural and industrial pursuits. In no branch in this appreciation of the national wealth has there been such marked improvement as is shown in cotton culture, although the trade has undergone serious fluctuations during the past year.

In January, there were several reasons assigned for the rapid depreciation in the price of the raw material, the principal one arising from the urgent necessities of the planters, who were obliged to realize at any cost, in order to repay the advances made on the crop.—This decline was so marked as to make many suppose that we had not only lost the supremacy we had enjoyed in the cultivation of cotton, but that, under the changed condition of labor in the South, the uncertain tenure of land, the unsettled state of political affairs, and, above all, the difficulty of obtaining the necessary advances, we should have to abandon its culture to more favored nations. The fact was, that middling cotton at 16 cents, there was only a loss in its production, and many planters turned their attention to more profitable crops. As the season advanced there was, however, a marked appreciation in its value, and, although the crop was considered fully up to the production of the previous year, yet prices have been sustained beyond the expectation of the trade, and there is an appearance now of 25 cents forming the average price for middlings during the present cotton year.

This rate affords a very fair margin of profit to the planters, and from almost every section of the South, we have the most cheering reports of the increase in the material welfare of the population, and the decrease of indebtedness on advances, and the studied amelioration of the plant by a more careful and systematic cultivation, so that, with the aid of Divine Providence, there is every reason to believe that we shall shortly witness such a development of the resources of the South, as will re-install that section of the country in the prosperous condition it held before the outbreak of the rebellion.

The careful perusal of a few statistics bearing on this important branch of trade will demonstrate the necessity of renewed efforts, if we are to keep our command of the foreign markets. The receipt at all the ports since September 1st, amounts to about one million bales, against eight hundred and seventy-five thousand bales at the same period last year, but whether it be from the crop having been exaggerated in quantity, or that the planters are holding back for better prices, the receipts begin to show a material falling off, which fact must influence the market unfavorably at Liverpool. It is true that a short supply will enhance quotations, but, at the same time, it will cause the spinners at Manchester to curtail production, and the news has arrived by cable that the mills are now running but three days in the week. Under these circumstances it would be a mistake to hoard the remainder of the crops, the more so, as our own manufacturing interest would be gravely imperilled by such an action. At the present moment, the production of domestic staple goods is attended with serious difficulties, arising from the low prices obtained for cotton in its manufactured state, and as we see no likelihood of establishing any material advance on current quotations, unless the demand during the ensuing season should unexpectedly exceed the supply, our mills might be reduced to a like expedient of running on short time to the evident embarrassment of our industrial classes.

A more ready solution to this difficulty will be, therefore, not so much to increase the area of cultivated land, as to improve the production. All the cotton we can grow is urgently needed at fair prices, for it is estimated that if the rate of consumption of the past year is kept up, that all the cotton in the world will scarcely suffice to supply the mills. With many hearty congratulations to our Southern subscribers on their improving prospects, we close our remarks on the cotton trade, and in consequence of many inquires on the subject, we intend during the coming year to devote more attention to the statistics of the great staple than we have hitherto done.

Washington Correspondent N. Y. Express.

The South.

At the South the aspect is rather more cheerful. The high price of cotton will put $250,000,000 for that product alone, into the pockets of the "reconstructed" of that section, to say nothing of large amounts for tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, and for wheat and corn in the same States, and in Georgia and Tennessee.—The whole value of the surplus crops of the South this year, cannot be less than $300,000,000; of which probably $100,000,000 are paid to the negroes in the shape of wages, and $50,000,000 more in the shape of food.

Another year of equal prosperity would put the South in a comparatively sound condition, although, of course, there are and must be for many years numerous cases of individual suffering—as of persons in advanced life, totally ruined by the war, their houses and furniture destroyed, and all their investments of money completely worthless. When we consider that the accumulated savings of two hundred years have been destroyed at the South, we cannot cease to wonder that her recuperation should be as rapid as it is.

Of the immense importation of foreign goods, cloths, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, wines and other costly merchandise, the South now takes comparatively little. Her consumption is mainly confined to the necessaries of life, and will be for some years. Hence her recovery from losses will be more rapid. The Southern people, with few exceptions, never were a luxurious people, in the sense that the New Yorkers and the Parisians are. They cherished for the most part the homely virtues of their ancestors, and lived well upon the produce of their fields, their forests and their rivers—content with roomy houses—woodfires and old-fashioned furniture.—Hence, in their present depressed condition, they are more contented than a stranger would suppose it possible for them to be. We hear of few suicides there, and the number of insane persons in Virginia is only half the number in Maine, regard being had to population.

In its best days, there was very little money in circulation in the South. Now, there is still less. In the commercial panic which seems to be approaching, the South will therefore suffer less than the North from any contraction of the currency that may precede the restoration to prosperity. In the South there are no real estate speculations, even in the environs of the cities; no artificial values given to town lots or embryo Palmyras or Babylons. *Festina lente* is eminently the rule there, so far as real estate is concerned. They are not a gregarious people, but love elbow room above everything. Cities they regard as necessary evils, and as such, not to be encouraged unduly beyond moderate dimensions. For the greater the city the greater the evil.

It is very evident that business at the North is over-done; that there are too many non-producers there—too many merchants, too many trades, too many agents, too many lawyers, too many persons, in short, who stand merely as intermediaries between the producer and the consumer. One of the New York journals estimates that there are 200,000 people out of work, within sight of the spire of Trinity Church. Within an equal distance of the State house at Boston, there are doubtless 50,000 more, and another 50,000 in the interior of New England. Most of these unfortunate persons are anxious for employment, but cannot obtain it. Even the high tariff, which so enriches the great manufacturers, does not put a morsel of bread or an ounce of meat into their mouths.

What visible outlet to all this surplus labor is afforded, unless at the South?—The West, for the present, is pretty well filled up with laborers of all descriptions, and thousands there are out of work. The South, then, is the only vacant field easily accessible on this continent for the unemployed masses of the North.

STATE NEWS.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, was held at the Executive office in this city, yesterday. Present His Excellency Gov. Holden, Judges Rodman and Settle, Rev. S. S. Ashley, D. A. Jenkins, Esq., H. Adams, Esq., Col. C. L. Harris and Dr. H. J. Menninger.

The following selection of President and Professors was made, viz:

President—Rev. Solomon Pool, of Chapel Hill.

Professor of Latin—David S. Patrick, of Rockingham.

Professor of Greek.—Rev. Fiske P. Brewer, of Wake.

Professor of Mathematics.—Alexander McIver, of Mecklenburg.

Professor of Belles Lettres—James A. Martling, of Missouri.

The Chairs of Modern Languages, Chemistry and Geology are to be filled hereafter. Raleigh *Standard.*

EXECUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA—A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE KILLS HIS COMPETITOR.—TARBORO', N. C., Jan. 1, 1869.—George Holmes, a mulatto, was executed to-day by hanging, for the murder of Matthew King, (negro) in June, 1867. He made a full confession of the deed as well as of a number of other offences. When the rope was about to be adjusted he became so completely unmanned as to sink upon the scaffold. It was necessary to hold him up, which was done by a negro man, until the drop fell, when strangulation resulted in death in about twelve minutes.

Edward Hoel and a man named Denis, opposing candidates for constable, had an altercation at Greenville, Pitt county, today, when Denis drew a pistol and shot Hoel, killing him instantly.

Richmond *Whig.*

Aaron Abbott, father of Hon. J. C. Abbott, Senator from North Carolina, died yesterday at Concord, N. H., aged 69 years.

DON'T CALL HIM SO.—We heard a citizen of New York, the other day, expressing great surprise at Mr. Laflin's being called "General," in North Carolina. He said: "The South would have whipped us like the d—l with any such Generals."—Show your commission, Mr. Laflin. We fear that this is one of Holden's tricks to give you importance.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The farmers of Bertie county have formed an Agricultural Society. Committees were appointed to report on various agricultural subjects, and the Society will meet on the 6th inst.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.—*A. J. Galloway et al. vs. Chatham R. R. and Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.*—This case came before Judge Watts, according to appointment, yesterday, and after a consultation among the counsel of both parties, the following *pro forma* agreement was entered into, and submitted to his Honor by Hon. D. G. Fowle:

1st. It is agreed that the cause shall be expedited so as to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court of the State upon the question of the constitutionality of the bonds specified.

2d. To that end, with the consent of his Honor, Judge Watts, an order may be made by this court before whom the motion is now pending, dissolving the injunction heretofore obtained—such order to be *pro forma.*

3d. The bond heretofore given by the complainant, upon obtaining the injunction, may be withdrawn, and it is agreed that the complainant shall file a bond in the sum of $10,000, by way of substitution for the one withdrawn.

4th. The complainant may make any amendment of his complaint that may be desired so as to present the question first above stated—such amendments to be reduced to writing and submitted to the counsel for the defence as soon as may be.

5th. It is also agreed that the Treasurer shall not issue the bonds in the complaint mentioned and sought to be enjoined before a decision by the Supreme Court of the point mentioned above; provided that such decision may be had at the term of the Supreme Court now sitting, and if such decision is not had at such session, there is no agreement as to the issuing of such bonds.

D. G. Fowle, R. C. Badger and E. G. Haywood for Complainant.

W. H. Battle, K. P. Battle, R. H. Battle, Thomas Bragg, B. F. Moore, S. F. Phillips and A. S. Merrimon for defendant.

The Judge thereupon issued the following order, viz:

AT CHAMBERS,

RALEIGH, Jan. 4, 1869.

A. J. Galloway against Chatham Railroad and the Public Treasurer:

On reading the complaint in the action, and on motion of Plaintiff's counsel, after proof of the service of notice, it is ordered that the injunction granted by me on the 29th of Dec, 1868, against the above named Defendants, be vacated and dissolved, with costs, to abide the events of the action.

This order is made *pro forma*, by consent of the counsel.

S. A. WATTS,
Judge Sixth Circuit.

—Raleigh *Sentinel, 5th.*

BANKRUPTS.—The following final discharges in Bankruptcy are announced:

Wake county—D C Murray, R H Slater, James Bryant, John T Williamson, S W Terrell, W A Jenkins, Leroy Mitchell.

Orange—Jones Watson, A P Strond, James M Turrentine, William P Mallett, James Bowen, Andrew Mickle, John B Leathers.

Warren—Peter J Turnbull, James H Harris.

Granville—James B White.

Halifax—A B Lynch, W T Jenkins.

Johnston—A F Telfair.

THOMASVILLE.—The Editor of the Henderson Index, who has recently paid a visit to the enterpising town of Thomasville, on the North Carolina railroad, has the following to say about some of its "features:"

"Thomasville has acquired notoriety chiefly for its manufactories of boots and shoes. There are now in active operation, not including one or two small "custom" shops, three large manufactories. Messrs. C. M. & G. Lines, a firm extensively known, are still at the business, having, since we were there before, erected a new and large building and added many conveniences to their establishment. Shelley, Bros. & Co., have fitted up the building formerly occupied for the same purpose by Miller & Foster, and afterward by Willard & Allen, in an elegant manner. This enterprising firm is doing a steady business. Its accommodating Senior, J. M. Shelley, Esq., took us over the factory and gave us an insight into the *modus* of the business, introducing to our notice many improvements in the machinery, expediting and lessening the labor of the operatives. Jas. A. Leach & Co., a new house, are doing a promising business. A boot, and one additional shoe manufactory are talked of. It may be well to state that the manufacturer's wholesale prices are about the same as those of New York. The workmanship is superior to the average Yankee work. The pride of Thomasville is its enterprise in the boot and shoe business. Before the war the place had won the merited *soubriquet* of "Lynn of the South." This it will never, we think, cease to deserve.

The want of capital may for awhile prevent the full development of the enterprise of its citizens. But capital, sooner or later, must come in, and then Thomasville will be a great place. The Silver Mine road completed to Thomasville would go far to induce capital into that whole section. There is much probability of this being done, as this route is regarded as the best.

The shoe shops are not the only features of interest. Our old friend Nance, the hatter, is prepared to furnish by retail and wholesale the best and neatest styles of gentlemen's hats. D. S. Westmoreland is *au fait* at cabinet work. His bedsteads and chairs, some of them beautiful patterns by the by, sometimes find their way out of the State. W. T. Moore & Co.'s steam flouring and saw mills drive a large and profitable business.

Situated one mile from the town is Messrs. Jenkins and Skile's stock farm—a new and very worthy enterprise. We were well pleased with the stock these gentlemen had on hand, but they assured us that they had not fairly started yet, as it was their intention to furnish the Southern States with the very best imported stock. Their preparations are on an extensive scale and embrace every variety."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—RALEIGH.—Mayor, W. H. Harrison; Commissioners, Phil, Thiem, C. M. Farris, Josiah King, S. D. Harrison, Theo. Joseph, J. T. Backalau, Albert Farrar, negro, S. Ellison, negro, and N. Dunstan, negro. All Radicals. No regular Democratic ticket.

CHARLOTTE.—Major C. Dowd, Democrat, was elected Mayor. Vote for Aldermen not given.

GOLDSBORO'.—Whitaker (Radical nominee) elected Mayor by twelve majority.—W. H. Wilson, Dr. Kirby, Dr. A. C. Davis, Democrats, and H. L. Grant, Radical, were elected Commissioners. It is said that the election of Whitaker and Grant will be contested.

WILSON.—J. J. Lutts, Mayor. Albert Farmer, E. Rosenthal, S. M. Warren, G. H. Griffin and W. N. Hackney, Commissioners. Politics were not brought into the canvass.

NEW BERNE.—Berry, Mayor; Howard, McLocklin, Hilton, Delmar, Croom, Simmons and Dudley, Councilmen. The *Times* does not give the politics or color of the successful candidates. We suppose they are all Radicals, possibly except Howard, and that a due proportion of them are negroes.

CHOWAN COUNTY.—Governor Holden has ordered an election for the House of Representatives in Chowan county on the 12th inst., for the purpose of supplying the vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard Clayton. Col. W. A. Moore has announced himself as the Radical candidate.

The Goldsboro' Messenger continues to recite outrages by the negro troops in Goldsboro'. It says:

"Since the arrival of these troops among us, we have had nothing but disquietude and broils, while ladies, at one time, dared not to venture on the streets. This is the case even now, whenever they are paid off. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue, sometimes, and the community are getting tired of gross insults and outrages that are being heaped upon them by a lawless negro soldiery."

Col. Jno. D. Whitford has retired from the firm of Whitford, Dill & Co., of Newbern, and removed to New York. Success, Colonel.

There was a paper wedding (third anniversary) in Newbern, a few evenings since. Presents, consisting of books, stationery, pictures, and other appropriate articles, were freely bestowed.

Clinton D. Pierson, Amos York and G. B. Willis, all colored, were nominated by the Radicals, at a late Republican meeting in that city, as Trustees of the Newbern Academy. They have united in a card, most commendably, declining to serve, on the ground that the Institution is a school for white children only—thereby rebuking the scalawags who nominated them.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D C, Jan. 6—P M.

SENATE.—Executive reports regarding the Indians, &c., were presented.

The Judiciary committee reported a bill forbidding the holding of two offices, civil or military, at same time.

The committee on agriculture reported a bill reorganizing the agricultural bureau, and securing the appointment of one from each State familiar with local wants.

The Sue Murphy case was resumed and discussed to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of War was asked for a statement of the number of troops employed in the States of Texas and Virginia, how many citizens, and how many were engaged in the late rebellion.

The political disabilities of J. G. Stokes, of Alabama, have been removed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill.

The pension bill appropriating thirteen and a half million passed.

The diplomatic appropriation bill, after voting down an amendment restoring the mission to Rome, was postponed, after which the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Meade reports to Gen. Grant as follows: "I transmit the latest dispatches from Gen. Sibley regarding the Ogeeche difficulties. Gen. Sibley has been instructed to forbid all armed organizations whatever, whether white or black, and to preserve peace at all hazards—to co-operate with the civil authorities in case he finds the civil authorities acting in good faith, and that their action is necessary to preserve peace, and not as at Camilla where law was made a pretext for outrage upon negroes. At the same time Gen. Sibley is instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of negroes, and require their submission to the civil authority."

The total debt amounts to twenty-six hundred and fifty-two million five hundred and thirty-three thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars. The amount of coin in the Treasury is twenty-eight million, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. The amount of currency, thirteen million. Gold certificates, twenty-seven million of dollars.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6—P M.

A quorum appeared in both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

At noon in the House the Public Treasurer submitted his report, setting forth that the failure to pay the interest on the State debt due January 1, 1869, was caused from the fact of his inability to borrow the necessary three hundred and five thousand dollars without pledging stocks, &c., of the State as collaterals.

The Legislature will reinstate the Supreme Court in their proper rooms.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Noon.

Stocks strong; money 7 ₱ cent. premium gold; Sterling Exchange 109½; Gold 135½; Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, 112; North Carolinas, 66½, new 62½; Virginias, ex-coupon, 58, new 56½; Tennessees, ex-coupon, 65, new 66½.

Flour dull and drooping; Wheat dull and favors buyers; Corn dull and a shade lower. Pork firmer—new mess $19 50, and nominal. Lard active and firmer—steam rendered 19½ cents. Cotton dull and drooping—middlings 27 cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet; Rosin firm at $2 65@$2 75 for strained common and good strained. Freights firmer.

Horrible Affair near Byhalia, Miss.

The Memphis Avalanche has received the particulars of a horrible case, of recent occurrence, near Byhalia. Tom Still, a colored foreman on the plantation of Mrs. Bronson, had a wife who was criminally intimate with another black man named Edmund Tuntsall, and at her instigation Still was murdered. She tried to poison him, but not succeeding, Tuntsall beat out Still's brains with an axe. Tuntsall and Mrs. Still then, while Still was yet alive, put him in a hole about two feet deep, and Tuntsall, jumping upon the body, forced it down. Still being missed, search was made and the body found. Mrs. Still and her paramour were arrested, and are now in Holly Springs jail.

Divorces in Chicago.

The family dismemberment market has been very brisk in Chicago during the past year, when 284 wives have been divorced from as many husbands, and 176 husbands have been released from the terrors of the broomstick. The women thus lead the men by a majority of 108. The softer sex are also ahead in several naughty respects. In regard to cruelty and drunkenness the husbands are, of course, greatly in the majority, though it appears, nevertheless, that the gentler sex has not wholly abandoned fisticuffs, and that an unwarrantable degree of inebriety has been indulged in by some few members of that highly esteemed organization.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Dect. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 3139, New York P. O.

Office 66 Cortlandt Street.

B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PURCHASE ANY quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR that may offer, and pay the highest market price for same.

Makers can send to him direct, or sell in person, always receiving the *very highest prices*, and saving all charges for brokerage or commissions.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
jan 6 83-1w—48-1m*

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-1y

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 31st December, 1868, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with the exports of same articles for years 1866-'67:

ARTICLES.		1866.	1867.	1868.
Sprits Turp.	bbls	36,646	7,931	6,762
Crude Turp.	"	10,279	6,141	1,605
Rosin	"	313,431	34,970	94,067
Tar	"	18,794	13,156	3,926
Pitch	"	2,425	2,065	242
Cotton	bales	22,006	1,199	2,281
Cotton Yarn	"	128	2	3
Cotton Sheet'g	"	519	1	1
Pea Nuts	bush	5,813	3,586	1,837
Rough Rice	"	12,420	1,563	55
Lumber, R. F.	feet	3,409	797	5,300
Timber	"	2,011,059	1,204,780	4,287,936
Shingles	"	84,983	16,680	2,828,328
Staves, Cypress	"	993,131	130,261	2,898,151
Staves, Oak	"	16,050		17,560
		50,000		500
New York,		36,646	7,931	6,762
		10,279	1,141	1,605
		313,431	34,970	94,067
		18,794	13,156	3,926
		2,425	2,065	242
		22,006	1,199	2,281
		128	2	3
		519	1	1
		5,813	3,586	1,837
		3,409	797	55
		2,011,059	1,204,780	4,287,936
		84,983	16,680	2,828,328
		993,131	130,261	2,898,151
		16,050		17,560
		500		500
Boston.		7,931	6,762	
		6,141	1,605	
		34,970	94,067	
		13,156	3,926	
		2,065	242	
		1,199	2,281	
		2	3	
		1	1	
		1,837	3,586	
		55	1,563	
		5,300	4,287,936	
			2,828,328	
			2,898,151	
			17,560	
			500	
Philada.		6,762		
		1,605		
		94,067		
		3,926		
		242		
		2,281		
		3		
		1		
		3,586		
		1,563		
		797		
Baltimore.		8,907	742	301
		49,336	13,880	802
		5,904	45	
		6,091	30	
		1	174	70
		153	74	
		235	1,115	
		31,826	26,133	
		92,670	443	
		534	493	
		18,447	1,115	
		13,314,520	26,133	
		199,199	80,600	301,000
		1,635,534	61,813	186,165
		194,131	12,719	
		756,286		
		193,227		
		25,300		
Portsmouth Va.		54,904		
		17,417		
		360,222		
		27,258		
		4,863		
		21,076		
		153		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		10,264,809		
		277,834		
		756,286		
		277,894		
		193,227		
		25,300		
Petersburg, Va.		49,078		
		28,973		
		335,233		
		36,984		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Richmond, Va.		60,246		
		19,068		
		445,940		
		41,283		
		5,592		
		31,826		
		235		
		4,863		
		21,076		
		153		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Washington D. C.		54,904		
		17,417		
		360,222		
		27,258		
		4,863		
		21,076		
		153		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Wilmington Del.		49,078		
		28,973		
		335,233		
		36,984		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Woldeboro', Me.		18,712	13,088	2,297
		3,275		
		2,675		
		9,461		
		958	1,785	300
		260		
Bucksport, Me.		250	1,781	
		20		25
		50		202
Kennebunk, Me.		40		6
		60		
Portsmouth N. H.				
Newburyport, Mass.				
New London, Ct.				
Allyn's Point, Ct.				
Middletown, Ct.				
Norwich, Ct.				
Newport, R. I.				
Charleston, S. C.				
Galveston, Texas.				
Total, 1868.		60,246		
		19,068		
		445,940		
		41,283		
		5,592		
		31,826		
		235		
		4,863		
		21,076		
		153		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Total, 1867.		54,904		
		17,417		
		360,222		
		27,258		
		4,863		
		21,076		
		153		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Total, 1866.		49,078		
		28,973		
		335,233		
		36,984		
		2,675		
		24,492		
		1,115		
		498		
		26,133		
		443		
		493		
		1,115		
		80,600	301,000	61,813
			12,719	
Grand Total, 1868.		94,914		
		1,150		
		463,118		
		41,748		
		746		
		251		
		162		
		31,826		
		5,667		
		225		
		534		
		448		
		493		
		24,054		
		1,115		
		26,155		
		22	371,076	
		277,834		
		756,286		
		277,894		
		193,227		
		25,300		
Grand Total, 1867.		22,399		
		1,635,534		
		194,131		
		756,286		
		193,227		
		25,300		
		3,067,291		
		194,131		
		832,208		
Grand Total, 1866		57,007		
		30,123		
		343,451		
		37,730		
		3,126		
		24,054		
		1,115		
		26,155		
		22	371,076	
		277,834		
		756,286		
		277,894		
		193,227		
		25,300		

COASTWISE AND FOREIGN.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

IN THE MASONIC HALL AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

Rev. JOHN H. COBLE, ... Principal,

COMMENCES JANUARY 20TH, 1869.

TERMS:

One-half in advance; the other at close of session.
Tuition, per session of five months $20 00
Board, per month 12 00

☞ Send for Circulars.

☞ Address the Principal, at Shoe Heel, N. C. "Marion (S. C.) Crescent" copy two weeks and send bill to J. H. C., Shoe Heel.

jan 5 82-2wd&w*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	35	@	37
BRICKS,			
₱ M	10 00	@15	00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 00	@	2 50
New	2 50	@	3 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	21	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37	@	40
Laguayra	26	@	28
Rio	19	@	24
St. Domingo	25	@	28
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22	@	25½
Strict Mid'g	25½	@	26
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	23	@	25
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ₱ lb	7	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 15	@	1 25
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12	@	16
Yarn, ₱ 5 lbs	00 00	@	2 00
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65	@	75
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00	@25	00
No. 2	18 00	@20	00
No. 3	14 00	@16	00
Mullets	7 50	@	10 00
Herring,			
Last	0 00	@	0 00
N. C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do cut,	8 50	@	9 00
do gross,	0 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	9 50	@15	50
Superfine	7 00	@	8 00
Fine	6 00	@	6 50
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50	@12	00
Superfine	11 00	@11	25
GLUE, ₱ lb	20	@	24
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian			
Per ton	90 00	@95	00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 00	@	1 05
Oats	75	@	90
Peas, Cow	0 95	@	1 00
Rice, rough	1 25	@	1 50
Carolina	9	@	9½
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9	@	9½
Dry	12½	@	15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
East

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869.

Chatham Railroad Bonds.

We learn that the issue of the Two Millns of Bonds in aid of the Chatham Raild, granted by the Legislature, has been pped by a writ of injunction.

Since writing the above we find some rticulars in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, which publish under our "State News" head.

The New Year.

To-day ushers in the New Year. For rly four years the Southern people have ggled on, hoping each would bring a urn of fraternal feeling and national ice. To-day they begin the New Year der political auspices more unpromising n at any future period in their history, eved only by the assured power of their durance.

Materially also, our condition is not ch improved. While many look with pe, with earnest energy, to the future, ny others are desponding. From the South hopeful voices reach us—our er, South Carolina, sends us words of er, but for ourselves, we fear renewed sperity is yet in the uncertain future. r State Government is in the hands of n who regard only their own selfish purs, and its material welfare is being rificed to satisfy personal ends. Politiy and materially our condition is far n being prosperous.

We are glad to believe, however, that determination of our noble people is flaunted; their energies still active, and ir purpose to succeed unconquered and onquerable. They enter upon the stern ies of the present year as they did those he past, determined to deserve success. aven has blessed their labors more abuntly than during the year previous, and y begin the labors of the present year a more hope and more vigor. Bowed umble submission to the wise and becent decrees of the Almighty, our heartprayers ascend on high to the giver of good for a continuance of His blessings ing the year just begun, to our people l country.

Governor Holden and the Railroads.

here seems to be a misapprehension as to the ers of the Governor over the Railroads in ch the State has an interest. The Governor mited by the Charter of the Corporations and he law. He appoints Directors and proxies, there his power ceases. It is neither his nor his right to interfere in the details of running of the Roads. Whatever opinion he have on the subject, he has no authority to ulate freights or to prescribe the terms on ch certain Railroad Companies shall operate or against each other.

little reflection will make this plain to the monest understanding. It is, therefore, her fair nor just to involve Gov. Holden in troversies between corporations of the kind rred to.—Raleigh *Standard*.

The above is the *theory* upon which the gislature acted in giving these Railroad pointments to the Governor, but in *ctice* the above extract is silly balderh. Governor Holden is as much reensible for the conduct of his Railroad pointees as for any others which he has de. While all previous Governors apnted Directors, doubtless with a view to election of a preferred individual to Presidency, they were made with conration for the welfare of the road, h in the character and capacity of the pointees. Political considerations, ind, had their natural influence in the ections, but were never permitted to weigh questions of fitness and capacity. t may be true that Governor Holden s not interfere with the schedules and ffs of the North Carolina Railroad, but is responsible for them in having conferd upon a man the office of President who is tirely incompetent to discharge the duties reason of his education, experience l association. It would be as ridiculous t would be false to say that the Govnor is not immediately responsible for e election of Smith to the Presidency of t Railroad, for it was known as well fore the election as afterwards that he s the Governor's man. Men were apinted Directors with that knowledge. President Smith may be running his nd with a view to make ten thousand dical votes, as he has alleged was his rpose, and in accordance with the orders der which he acted, but we believe he sacrificing the welfare of the road, of e State, and of the people. His determiion to charge local rates upon all goods ssing over the eastern section of his nd, between Raleigh and Goldsboro', is t only prejudicial to the interests of lmington and Newbern, but injurious many business operations in the upper rtions of the State. The same causes ich drive the people of the interior m our markets exclude us from theirs. e feel the effect of this proscription. siring to patronize our own manufacers we have purchased all of the paper on which the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURL is printed from mills in our own State, ile we could possibly have done better Northern markets. The increase of es of freight upon the North Carolina ilroad, if persisted in, *compels* us in self-lence to purchase elsewhere. The same true of other branches of industry.—r own people are thus robbed of the its of their labor and enterprise by the ejudice, malignity and ignorance of overnor Holden's appointees.

The State's Interest in Public Works.

We published yesterday an article from e Raleigh *Sentinel*, calling attention to e fact that a "Ring" already exists to sell e State's interest in her public works, d appealing to the people in every coun- in the State to hold public meetings and nd speedily to the Legislature petitions d remonstrances against such action. e heartily concur in this view, being the ly and last resort left to our people gainst the wicked and corrupt action of e Legislature. The assurance of our temporary that such a "Ring" exists is nfirmation of what we had been reliably dvised. And we firmly believe that, unless warted by some positive action of the eople, in less than a twelvemonth much e larger part, if not the entire, inrest of the State in her works of internal provements will be in the hands of the corrupt men in and out of the Legislature, who are now engaged in manipulating the various schemes to run the State in debt beyond the ability of her people to meet the accruing interest. Even now parties are in New York to borrow money to meet the three hundred thousand dollars due on yesterday, and when even larger sums are to be paid in April and July, without any available means of obtaining it except by a mortgage and sale of stocks, it is evident what must be the result of such financiering.

If there was a disposition to curtail our expenses; if our financial affairs were economically and judiciously managed; if prudence and patriotism actuated our officials; even if honest intelligence and experience controlled affairs, we might hope for ultimate relief from our financial embarrassments. But when we see expenses and appropriations multiplied; when we know that plunderers and thieves are robbing our Treasury, we despair of any favorable ending to these troubles.

This is an emergency in which the people should act, and at once. Let them at least place a bold and manly protest against this sinful abuse of the public trust; let them wash their hands of the *crime of repudiation* into which we are being rapidly forced. We tell the people of North Carolina that the early sale of the interest of the State in her railroads is contemplated, and if they look on in silence they will assuredly be swindled out of this rich inheritance. "Let the popular will be known."

Tricks of Trade.

The New York *World*, with commendable energy and with startling accuracy, is engaged in exposing the shortcomings of the retail dealers in the city of New York. The adulterations in all articles of food and drink, and the short weights and measures are of the most alarming character. In the most necessary articles of family use the adulterations and dishonest weights are most common. The poison which is carried into the system is a matter of serious concern, while the tax upon the laboring classes imposed by false weights is most grievous.

The *World's* commissioner first visited the provision and grocery stores, and next the retail liquor saloons. Other departments of business will undergo investigation. The result of the liquor investigations should be printed by our temperance societies as the most powerful argument against the use of liquors which could be made. The adulterations in the first-class houses are astonishing, while those in the ordinary "gin shops" amount to poison.

We trust the *World* will continue its investigations, as they must prove most wholesome to that city, and to the entire country.

Baltimore.

We are glad to know of the remarkably rapid increase in the population, wealth and business of the City of Baltimore, and especially pleased to learn that the partiality and gratitude of the Southern people is regarded as the chief cause of this growth. Our people cannot do too much for Baltimore, for in our hour of trial and danger, she did not desert us, and it is a matter of sincere pleasure that we learn they remember the noble conduct of the people of that city.

The population has increased from 26,614 in 1850, to 212,418 in 1860. The present population is estimated at upwards of 400,000, while the city limits has extended about one-fourth since the war.

Speaking of this remarkable and gratifying increase, the *Gazette* says:

Most of this increase of population comes from the South. There are thousands of Southerners here working away at professions, devoting themselves to business, engaged in trade or employed in mechanic arts, men who have come here to build up their shattered fortunes or to earn their daily bread; men who have been attracted hither by the kind-heartedness, the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of Baltimore; who have brought their wives and their children with them to seek a new home, where poverty and misfortune are not looked upon as a disgrace; and where gold is not the only passport to position. In years to come, when the days of tribulation have passed away, and when Baltimore fattens upon prosperity, her citizens need never be ashamed to feel that they reaped an honest reward by being true to the unfortunate, and by their efforts to relieve, with openhanded liberality, sufferings which it was not their lot to share. The name of many a citizen of Baltimore is to-day a household word in the South; and in Virginia and the Carolinas and in other Southern States, Southern men, settled in Baltimore, are constantly traveling in and preaching to the South the advantages of the Baltimore market and influencing trade to it. It is to its Southern sympathies that Baltimore in a great measure owes its increase and to some extent its prosperity. Baltimore has dealt liberally and she is reaping largely; and in her unselfish action she has taken the best means to publish widely the great advantages which she offers as a market to a very large and important portion of the country.

COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Cotton Raising—The "Cotton Lords of New England"—The Augusta, (Ga.) Factory and its Comparison of Operations—What the South Needs—Fluctuations in the Price of Cotton.

The New York Times, in a late issue, comments upon an article on "Cotton Manufacturing *vs.* Cotton Raising," which recently appeared in a Nashville paper, from which it appears that cotton mills in the South are, even now, paying dividends "which would clog the avaricious cravings of Shylock himself." In discussing this important subject there are many stubborn facts and solid figures to deal with, and the vital question involved is, whether cotton manufacturing may not produce more profit than raising the staple itself. We quote from the Times:

A SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORY.

We have before us the report of William E. Jackson, President of the Augusta (Ga.) Cotton Manufacturing Company, showing the operations of that corporation for the first six months of the present year. It has been sent the writer obviously to challenge any cotton manufacturing company in New England to a comparison of operations; and we will give it the benefit of its showing. The gross earnings for the past six months, ending June 30, have been $135,510 65; interest received, $3,921 65. Total, $139,433 30. From which is deducted expenses, taxes, &c., $31,898 16; leaving as net profits, $107,534 14. From which two dividends of five per cent. each, amounting to $60,000 have been paid, enabling the company to carry to the credit of profit and loss account $47,534 14, making the amount now to the credit of that account, $224,798 22. Goods manufactured from December 14, 1867, to June 13, 1868: Pounds, 1,184,845; pieces, 98,348; yards, 3,888,301.

Cotton consumed, lbs.	1,362,571
Average cost of cotton	19 98-100c.
Average yards per loom, per day	49¼
Number of looms running	505
Number of hands employed	507
Aggregate wages paid	$87,546 98
Aggregate sales	$519,965 01

Since the war, or from June 13, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the company has added to its machinery by $92,686 76, and paid to its stockholders the sum of $360,000, besides adding to its surplus account $124,052 67, thereby swelling that fund to $224,798 22. And this, it is claimed, is the result of but $60,000 capital. The gold cash value of the company's property on the 30th of last June, was $600,000, irrespective of the $224,798 22.

During the same time the company have: Bales goods, made, 23,545; aggregate sales: $1,765,310; 80 aggregate wages paid, $622,280 15; average yards per loom, per day, 45 90-100; average number of hands employed, 578. Production for three years: Pounds, 6,261,655; pieces, 528,114; yards, 20,364,919.

The Augusta Factory property was purchased ten years ago of the city, for $140,000, on ten years credit, the purchasers paying in, as commercial capital, $60,000. Since the purchase, the entire property has been paid for, new machinery has been bought, and the capital increased to $600,000 by the addition of a portion of the surplus, regular dividends having been paid in the meantime. During the war, the dividends of this company were enormous. After examining all the facts, a Nashville paper asks, in all earnestness, "whether any cotton manufacturing company north of Mason and Dixon's line may not be safely challenged to make such a showing? We do challenge any and all of them to a comparison of operations. Let the cotton lands of New England look—not to their laurels, but to their pockets; for there's no need of any statistical prophet to demonstrate that, if we of Nashville, and of the South, expend but half the labor and resources in helping ourselves which we now devote to enriching those who are our bitterest political persecutors, a decade will not have passed before our industrial independence will have become an accomplished fact."

"WHAT ANSWER?"

The Augusta Cotton Factory is an exception. Its success has been wonderful. We know of nothing like it in the history of cotton manufactures. But it is obvious that the showing of its success is not a fair criterion by which to come to the conclusion that cotton can be manfactured at the South, during the next generation, cheaper than it can be at the North. Within the past five years we know of cotton mills in New England that have failed, while there are others that have paid for themselves twice over, besides affording fat dividends. The success of the Augusta establishment is due entirely to skillful management. Its President is one of the best business men in the country, and its Superintendent is equally as capable. If we are not mistaken they are both Northern men, and consequently they have infused Yankee ideas into all their operations. The goods of the Augusta factory command from one-half per cent. to one and one-half per cent. more per yard than those of other similar mills. The best of stock is used, because its buyers are right at home in the market, and they always take advantage of the prices; but they are not more shrewd than some of our Northern buyers have been.—During the war, when the Augusta mill was using cotton which cost eighteen cents per pound, there were several mills in New England that had a six month's supply at the same price. It is safe to say that the comparison of the Augusta factory is an isolated one, so far as the cotton mills of the South are concerned. The testimony of many of its manufacturers shows that the dividends of the cotton mills are generally small, and that during the past three years many of them have passed their small dividends.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

No one will pretend to dispute the fact that certain sections of the South offer special advantages for the manufacture of cotton. They have climate and wages in their favor. For three months in the year the total cost of fuel is less than one-tenth of a cent per pound on manufactures of those months, and as to wages, land is cheap, and the manufacturer is enabled to give each family of operatives a large garden, large enough to enable them to raise their year's supply of vegetables. Wages are consequently low. Then there is the matter of freights. The Southern manufacturer can save the freight on bagging, rope and waste, and he can sell his waste to local paper mills at quite Northern prices. If the freight on one bale of cotton from Charleston to New York is two dollars and fifty cents, for instance, on yarn, worth say one dollar and twenty cents a bale, it is only sixty cents, there would be a difference of about two and a half per cent. on the value, providing the cotton was worth eighty dollars. The Southern manufacturer, too, purchases of the producer or his agent, thus avoiding commissions, brokerage and other charges paid by Northern mills.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

Just what the South needs more than anything else is capital and skilled labor. The time is not yet come when a Lowell or a Manchester can be taken up bodily and set down along side any of the splendid water-powers of the Southern States. The people of the South cannot realize in a few years that which it has taken New England a generation of years to achieve. The South has cotton at its door, with abundance of white labor imploring employment; it has some of the best water-powers in the world, and enough to run all the spindles of the century. But the South is impoverished, and it wants the skill and the capital of the Northerner to make the advantages of the South apparent. The planter wants money, and the manufacturer wants money, and until the capital of the North comes to the help of the South, cotton will be manufactured cheaper at the North than at the South. The influence of climate upon character, too, has something to do with the development of cotton manufacture. The Yankee, who for years has made himself sharp by delving in the keen atmosphere of the higher latitudes, has naturally more aptitude for making money and "pushing things" than the man accustomed to a hot climate which robs a man of his ambition, and deadens all disposition for thrift. Under the present condition of things, the Northern capitalist does not feel safe to invest in cotton manufactures at the South, and not until "peace" is fully established, will he make a movement in that direction. In short, when a Northern man can express his opinions as freely there as he can in New York or Massachusetts, then will there be plenty of music by the side of the water-powers of the South, and the Northern manufacturer will find in the Southern manufacturer an able rival.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

A table showing the fluctuations in value of cotton, from April, 1861, to June, 1868, inclusive, has been prepared for the Association of Cotton Planters and Manufacturers. We give the average for each year in the United States and in England, including the value of 4-4 bleached cottons:

Gold average in U. S.	Cotton in U. S.	Cotton in England.	4-4 Bl'ed Cotton.
1861.....	19½	8½	11.21
1862.....113½	42½	19½	14.61
1863.....145½	73½	28½	29.37
1864.....202½	1.17	27½	44.21
1865.....157½	57	19½	36.44
1866.....141½	38½	15½	31.85
1867.....138½	26½	10½	20 45
1868*...139½	26½	10½	16.75

*From January to June.

For the Journal.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

Section 1. This Society shall be called the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Its objects shall be the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce and the Mechanic Arts, in the section of country of which Wilmington is the commercial centre.

ARTICLE II.

THE OFFICERS.

Section 1. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, three Recording Secretaries, a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall respectively discharge the duties indicated by their titles.

Sec. 3. The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall call special meetings of the Society upon application in writing of any five members, and with the concurrence of this committee, shall fill vacated offices until the next meeting of the Society.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of this committee to provide a suitable place for holding the meetings of the Society, audit all claims upon the Society before a settlement of the same by the Treasurer, and discharge such other duties as may be imposed upon them by the Society from time to time, as provided in the By-laws.

Sec. 5. The foregoing officers shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected.

Sec. 6. Should the term for the annual election of officers pass without such election, it shall be held at the next meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. The members of this Society shall consist of such persons as shall be present at the adoption of this Constitution, and who shall enroll their names and pay their initiation fee, and of such other members as shall thereafter be admitted.

Sec. 2. New members may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and upon the payment of the initiation fee shall be entitled to the privileges of membership.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. The regular meetings of this Society shall be held in the city of Wilmington, at such times as may be designated in the By-laws.

Sec. 2. One-fifth of the members enrolled shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

All elections of officers shall be by ballot, and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

ARTICLE VI.

FUNDS.

Whenever it shall be necessary funds for defraying the current expenses of the Society shall be raised by assessments on the members. But assessments for premiums for the purchase or improvement of real estate or other extraordinary expenses, shall be binding only on those who shall, in writing, signify their consent to be thus assessed. Members dissenting from an assessment shall thereby be debarred from any of the benefits thence arising.

ARTICLE VII.

BY-LAWS.

By-laws for the government of the Society and for advancing its purposes, not inconsistent with the Constitution, may, from time to time, be made, altered or amended or abolished by a majority of the members present.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal to alter this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and may be adopted by universal consent of those present. But should objection be made, it shall lie over until the next meeting of the Society, when it shall require for its adoption a two-thirds vote of those present.

ARTICLE IX.

EXPERIMENTS.

Each member of the Society engaged in agriculture or the mechanic arts, shall make annually one experiment at least, calculated to throw light on some important question in agriculture and mechanism, and report the same to the Society, under the penalty of censure for agricultural or mechanical inertness, and each member not so engaged shall contribute to a fund which shall be awarded by the Executive committee to those who excel in the experiments provided for in this Article.

BY-LAWS.

1. The initiation fee is hereby fixed at one dollar.

2. The regular meetings of this Society shall be held semi-annually, the time to be designated by the Executive committee.

3. The Executive committee are hereby required to secure annually, if practicable, an address before the Society by some suitable person.

4. The following Standing committees shall be appointed by the President, which shall continue during his term of office:

First—A committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Second—A committee on Fair and Grounds.

Third—A committee on Premiums.

Fourth—A committee on Manures.

Fifth—A committee on Ways and Means.

Sixth—A committee on Experiments and Investigations.

Seventh—A committee on Agricultural and General Education.

Eighth—A committee on Labor and Emigration.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Dr. A. E. Wright, Thos. Colville and Col. B. R. Moore.

COMMITTEE ON FAIR AND FAIR GROUNDS.

Henry Nutt, Dr. H. H. Robinson and L. A. Hart.

COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

Hon. S. J. Person, Hon. R. S. French and O. G. Parsley, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON MANURES.

Hon. R. R. Bridgers, Donald MacRae and Dougald McMillan, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

J. E. Lippitt, Esq., Col. Roger Moore, Col. J. W. Atkinson.

COMMITTEE ON EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Col. Jos. S. Cannon, L. Froelich, Esq., Thos. E. Roberts, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Gen. Colston and Gen. R. Ransom.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EMIGRATION.

Dr. A. J. DeRossett, Henry Nutt, Esq., and Alfred Martin, Esq.

No Negroes.

The Army Reunion at Chicago admitted no negroes, though Greeley says the "colored troops fought nobly."

Book Notice.

DOLORES—A Novel—by BENJ. ROBINSON.

The author of this work, most of our readers will remember, was for some months editor of the *Daily Dispatch* published in this city. His writings were then marked by a fluency and interesting style which have found more complete development in the task of novel writing.—"Dolores," his first work, at once impresses the careful reader with the author's capacity for this style of writing. He has thrown into it many feelings and emotions peculiar to our section, and none the less dear because of this fact. With admirable tact he manages to keep up the interest of the reader from beginning to end. His characters, though probably drawn from life, some of which might in part be recognized, are very highly colored and in some features a little unnatural. The reader is at times not altogether pleased at the doctrines of infidelity held to by the hero of the work, but these are not brought too strikingly forward to become decidedly obnoxious. The plot is well handled and successfully conducted. The tale is one, as the author first advised the public, of "disappointment and distress," but he has luckily added a posterip with a happy termination, making the reader much more satisfied with himself, the work and, what is more, the author.

The sojourn of Capt. Robinson in New York proved of great benefit to him in writing this work, inasmuch as he was enabled to portray the scenes and vicissitudes in the life of his hero in that great metropolis with a distinctness and effect which truth and experience can only give. We take pleasure in expressing the pleasure which a perusal of this work has given us, and feel sure that all who read it will find it equally interesting. We know that it will meet with a favorable reception, because it is meritorious. The author should certainly be encouraged to try again. He has peculiar aptness for this style of writing.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.—After considerable trouble, we have been enabled to compile for the benefit of our readers, and as a matter of record, the number of interments in the Cemeteries of this city, showing the mortality among both whites and blacks during the past year, together with a statement of diseases:

Oakdale Cemetery (white).—Died of consumption, 19; typhoid fever, 5; diarrhœa, 2; cholera morbus, 1; spasms, 4; brain fever, 1; inflamation of the bowels, 2; pneumonia, 3; typhoid pneumonia, 3; epilepsy, 3; lock-jaw, 1; nervous affection, 1; congestive chill, 4; childbed, 2; lung disease, 1; abdominal tumor, 1; still born, 5; marasmus, 1; erysipelas, 1; disentery, 2; paralysis, 2; dyspepsia, 1; lingering illness, 1; inflamation of the brain, 3; congestion of the brain, 1; fevers, 2; acute mennegentes, 1; typhoid dysentery, 1; nervous fever, 1; cholera infantum, 4; cerebral of conjestion, 1; booping cough, 1; sunstroke, 1; atelektaries, 1; teething, 1; hemorrhage of the bowels, 1; gastro en teritis, 1; mennegentes, 1; convulsions, 1; bowel disease, 1; dropsy and heart disease, 1; fever and ague, 1; suicide, 2; typhoid diarrhœa, 1; heart disease, 2; cancer, 1; old age, 1; diseases not stated, 17—total 115.

Pine Forrest Cemetery (colored).—There has been no regular record kept of the diseases of which the persons intered in this Cemetery died, so we are enabled to give only the number, which for the year amounts to 167. In the recapitulation below we give the number of both whites and blacks interred during each month of the year.

RECAPITULATION.

January, 10; February, 17; March, 22; April, 15; May, 30; June, 29; July, 27; August, 25; September, 33, October, 32; November, 27; December, 15—total 282.

HYMEN'S WORK—MARRIAGES DURING THE PAST YEAR.—We append below the apparent result of the year's wooing, showing the number of marriages which have taken place in our city in 1868. This estimate is compiled from our monthly reports, taken from the records in the office of the Register of Deeds:

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
January	17	17	34
February	11	19	30
March	4	52	56
April	11	21	32
May	6	21	27
June	14	9	23
July	6	23	29
August	7	16	23
September	11	13	24
October	13	23	36
November	15	31	46
December	20	39	59
Total	135	264	399

Comparing this statement with the exhibit of the year previous, we find that 1868 is ahead of 1867 in marriages by 33 couples. The whites during that year, however, beat those of last year by 7 couples, but the blacks of last year are ahead of those of the previous year by 40 couples, which makes the difference. Who will say after this that these are starvation times?

"Let Us Have Peace."

A few days ago a respectably-dressed lady appeared at General Grant's headquarters and asked his influence to secure an office under the Government, enforcing her application upon the plea that she had two sons killed in the late war. General Grant heard her story, and then turned her over to General Dent, instructing him to farther inquire into the matter, and if the case was a really worthy one to use his (Grant's) name in recommending her for a position in one of the Departments. General Dent, in turn, listened to her story, and finally asked her under what general her sons were serving when they lost their lives. The lady hesitated, and finally replied: "Well, to tell the truth, sir, one was serving under General Ewell and the other under Colonel Mosby." The interview terminated at once, and General Grant did not endorse the application for a position.—Baltimore *Sun*,

Mr. C. C. Perkins, of Boston, the well known writer on art, has been elected a member of the Institute of France—the first American so honored.

In New York over three tons of hair, costing $2,000,000, are annually twisted into wigs, chignons, &c.

Czar Alexander is having locomotives made to run on ice.

Beverly Tucker is keeping a hotel.

OUR TARBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

Tarboro'—The Edgecombe House—Captain Hurt—Tar River—Tarboro' and Williamston Railroad—Cotton, &c., &c.

TARBORO', Dec. 31, 1868.

Dear Journal: I find myself this cold dismal morning at the old home of your "Senior Editor," and as I look out at the cold and dripping monument erected to the memory of the heroic Wilson, speaking of the time when Edgecombe "took the contract" for the Mexican war, at the Court House which has so often echoed with the voices of the eloquent men of former days, "fond memory" leads me back on the path of the past, and the forms, the faces, the voices of brave men and bright women pass before me. But it is not the time to dwell on the past—those halcyon days of peace, enjoyment, and plenty; the stern present with its trials and duties is before us, and we must meet its responsibilities as best we may.

Tarboro', in common with most of our towns in North Carolina, has suffered much by the war, property has been swept away, fire has desolated her squares, her brave have gone down in "the shock of battle," but out of all she is rising with renewed power, and is destined before many years to assume her former station as one of the prettiest and most enterprising towns of the State.

I find located here our old friend Jack Smith, in charge of the "Edgecombe House," presiding with his usual dignity and affability, striving for the comfort of his guests, spreading a table unexcelled in the State, and by his genial good nature making all feel at home. "Long may he wave," and evermore may he be patronized!

Our old friend, Capt. A. P. Hurt, left here this morning on a trip down the river. But one small steamer is now running between this place and Washington, and she is unable to do the business as satisfactorily as is desired. Capt. H. has a new river steamer, drawing twelve inches light, which he will either put on Tar or the upper Roanoke. From your knowledge of his character as a steamboat man you will at once conclude that if he sends a boat here she will *go along* and be popular; and, after all, that is the key to popularity in travel, something that will *go along*. She may be clumsy to look at, dirty and ill-arranged, the pilot drunk and the engineer incompetent, but if she will reach a given point one hour ahead of anything else she will take the travel. Look at the Western rivers—such, however, will never be the character of anything Hurt manages except in the "go along" quality. Neatness is his personal and public characteristic, watchfulness largely developed, and "go ahead tremendous. It is thought that a daily line to Washington will prove a valuable feeder to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Tar River has on its banks the most valuable cotton region of North Carolina. My own opinion has always been that Pitt was a better cotton country than Edgecombe; with both combined a good line can be sustained.

The Williamston Railroad is at a standstill at present. The difficulty is probably only temporary. The whole work is under contract and can be pushed forward rapidly when the present obstacle is removed.

More cotton is held here than in any other portion of the State. Why they will not sell seems to puzzle the most knowing, as at present prices more money has been made on cotton this, than in any previous year; and yet some want more.—Thus is it ever with man; reaching for some undiscovered good in the dark beyond. With which sage remark we close this page and our communication.

IN TRANSIT.

An Appeal for the Washington National Monument.

The following circular has been addressed to the clergymen throughout the United States, by the officers of the Washington National Monument Society. All papers friendly to the object are requested to publish the document:

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY, December 25, 1868.

Reverend and Dear Sirs:

In pursuance of a resolution of the Washington National Monument Society, we, the officers of the society, respectfully request you to cause collections, for the benefit of the monument, to be taken up in your respective congregations on the Sunday immediately preceding the 22d of February next, and remit the amounts to the treasurer of the society. A very small sum from each congregation will, in the aggregate, insure the immediate resumption of work on the monument, and with the expected aid from other sources, it is hoped that in a few years it will be completed.

The veneration in which the memory of Washington is held by the American people, renders a studied appeal to their patriotism unnecessary, and we, therefore, simply make known to you the request of the society, confidently believing that you will cordially co-operate with them in the noble work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Andrew Johnson, president, ex-officio; S. J. Bowen, first vice president, ex-officio; U. S. Grant, second vice president; W. W. Corcoran, third vice president; J. B. H. Smith, treasurer; J. Carroll Brent, secretary.

The next Cabinet—Mr. Washburne to go to France—Senator Morton.

[Washington (Dec. 27) correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

No one has any right to speak with knowledge as to the next Cabinet. All talk of that character is speculative. But one thing may be considered certain. Mr. E. B. Washburne will not enter the Cabinet, and without doubt will obtain the French mission. The latter appointment may be considered settled, if anything can be at this early day. Mr. Washburne is authority for the denial of Cabinet honors coming to him. Within a few days he told a prominent Representative from Indiana that, while he had not been offered a seat in General Grant's Cabinet and knew nothing as to that or any other appointment, the condition of his health was such as to preclude even the wish for a Cabinet position. He further intimated that, unless it improved he should be compelled to retire from the House also.—Senator Morton is being urged from all parts of the country in the strongest manner for the Treasury. The Senator says of these efforts that, while he cannot refuse what has not and probably will not be offered to him, yet should such an event occur he should unhesitatingly decline, both on account of ill health and the much more congenial character to himself of his Senatorial position.

Miss Cara Nelly Le Vert, the daughter of Madam Le Vert, New York, last Wednesday evening, to a Mr. Beale, of Georgia. It is said that an elegant trousseau had been prepared for the bride, when she received a beautiful white muslin robe, wrought by her old nurse in the South, and to do honor to this affectionate fidelity, the costly preparations were laid aside and the bride chose to wear the dress loving fingers had prepared for her.

STATE NEWS

JUDGE WATTS COMING TO THE RESCUE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE STATE.—On the 29th instant, A. J. Galloway, Esq., of Goldsboro, filed a bill and obtained an injunction before Judge Watts, at Chambers, against David A. Jenkins Public Treasurer, and the Chatham Railroad Company, restraining the Treasurer from subscribing two millions of dollars to the aforesaid Company; restraining the issue of State bonds to pay for the same; and, also restraining the Chatham Railroad Company from accepting the subscription or receiving the bonds.

Judge Fowle, R. C. Badger, Esq., and Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, are of Counsel for Galloway, the people and the State.

The *Standard* says that the "people are vastly concerned in the question whether the State's interest in the public works shall be leased or sold. Whether the public mind has given any thought to this question, is not known to those who must dispose of it for them. The popular will should be known and have great weight given to it."

The "Ring" to sell these public works is already formed. Only a few natives are in it. It will be a sale to benefit Wall Street brokers. In twelve months after the sale the people will have to pay seven, perhaps eight or ten, cents per mile for traveling on Railroads, and the money will be sent to New York. Now they pay four and five cents.

The new holders of these Roads will put such rates on freights as will make them rich and keep the people poor. We say, with the Standard, "let the popular will be known." Let the people, by petition and remonstrance, instruct their members not to sell the State's interest in the Railroads. Let the people of every county hold public meetings and put the seal of their disapprobation upon the swindle and sale now in contemplation by foreigners, who have come among us for plunder and pillage.

We call earnestly upon the people in every county of the State to hold public meetings, and send speedily to the Legislature petitions and remonstrances against the sale of their property. You have no time to lose, fellow-citizens; you will soon hear the cry of "going, going, *gone!*" And Judge Brooks cannot, by injuction, forbid the sale. If he could, we would not hesitate to apply for the injunction!

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 31*st*.

THE UNIVERSITY.—While Davie and Moore are regarded as the founders of the University, Person, Smith and Girard are to be reckoned among its earliest benefactors. "Person" and "Girard" Halls are called in honor and remembrance of the first and last.

Among the most liberal patrons of the University, we reckon our much esteemed friend, the Hon. John H. Bryan, who graduated *eight* sons there; Judge Battle, who graduated five sons; and Governor Graham, who graduated the same number.

Joseph Caldwell and the late Governor Swain, from their continued attentions and good offices, are cherished and remembered among its best Presidents.

With what integrity and discernment Professors were chosen to preside in each department, the characters of the lamented Dr. Mitchell and Dr. James Phillips afford the most ample proof.

Among her living Professors, who won public confidence by their ability and the assiduity with which they discharged the duties of their various stations, we might name Rev. William Hooper, DeBerniere Hooper, Manuel Fetter, Rev. Charles Phillips, F. M. Hubbard, Wm. H. Owen and others.

The success of the University in preparing its graduates to fill the various stations in society, with honor to themselves and benefit to their country, is made manifest in the character and services of President Polk, Governor Manly, Judge Manly, Judge Mangum, John Y. Mason, Wm. A. Graham, John M. Morehead, Robert H. Morrison, Wm. H. Haywood, Wm. H. Battle, B. F. Moore, Thomas H. Wright, D. M. Barringer, Wm. Eaton, and a host of other brilliant and useful men, whose names space would fail us here to recount.

The first student at the University was Hinton James, of Wilmington, who arrived at Chapel Hill February 12th, 1795, and the college exercises began the next day, February 13th.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*—Sec. 1. That the Commissioners of the several corporated towns in the State of North Carolina shall appoint three persons of their respective towns to hold their municipal elections for Mayor and Commissioners, and said Inspectors shall make out two statements of the election so held, and return one to the Register of Deeds of their county, and return the other to the Secretary of the town in which the election was held.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ratified the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868.

TO BE HANGED.—We learn that Augustus Holmes, colored, convicted of the murder of a colored man some months since, will be hanged in Tarboro' on Friday, the first of January.

Gov. Holden was appealed to in behalf of the prisoner, but declined to commute the punishment, there being, in his opinion, no mitigating circumstances in the case.—Ral. *Standard*.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.—The colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will be opened on the first of January. As heretofore stated, the school buildings in the southwestern part of the city have been secured for the purpose, special teachers appointed, and everything done to render these unfortunates comfortable while acquiring an education.

Ral. *Standard*.

Real Estate Sales in Columbia—United States Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Governor Scott, among the Purchasers.

The Columbia Phœnix, of yesterday, says: "The property disposed of yesterday brought fair prices, considering the times. There was considerable competition. The following are the principal sales: The "Kinsler Hall" lot, corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, containing one-fourth of an acre, was bought by Mr. G. Diercks, at $7,200. The Kinsler brick-yard property was bought by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, for $21,250. The Kinsler "homestead" lot, in Cotton Town, two and a half acres, $4,200. The "old homestead," on Richardson street, near Blanding, brought $2,500. Several lots below the College brought sums varying from $120 to $360 per acre. We understand that Governor Scott and several other parties have purchased, at good prices, several lots along the canal, with the intention of erecting manufactories. Let the good work go on. Columbia will, in a few years, we sincerely believe, be one of the principal manufacturing towns in the South. She has many facilities—the principal being railroad communication in half a dozen different directions, besides unequalled water power.—Charleston *Courier*.

Mr. Davis is traveling in Wurtemburg.